FBIS DAILY REPORT

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STEADFASTNESS FRONT REPORTEDLY TO CONVENE IN BAGHDAD 'SOON'

JN220903 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Feb 79 p 18 JN

[AD-DUSTUR correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] Damascus--It has been learned here that the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front countries--Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria, the PDRY and the PLO--will meet in Baghdad very soon to discuss the repercussions of the Iranian revolution on the Middle East situation.

PLO'S QADDUMI INTERVIEWED BY MONTE CARLO RADIO

JN221158 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Interview granted by Faruq Qaddumi head of the PLO Political Department, to unidentified Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Paris on 20 February--recorded]

[Excerpts] [question] What are your views on the second Camp David meeting?

[Answer] The latest developments surrounding the Camp David talks clearly indicate that they will fail. Israel's intransigence and its reluctance to establish peace are the basic factors. U.S. anxiety over the increased tension in the Middle East is also another factor. It is obvious that there are two lines of thought: One is of the opinion that those meeting at Camp David will ultimately conclude an agreement, while the other believes that this agreement will not be concluded. Of course, we are among those who believe the agreement will not be concluded.

[Question] What will happen if the agreement is not signed?

[Answer] We have rejected the Camp David agreements from the beginning as has the entire Arab bloc, including the Arab oil-producing countries. Therefore, we are not really concerned whether these agreements succeed or fail. However, if they fail, this will provide an opportunity for a renewed search for a better course than the current erroneous one to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

[Question] As you have said, the issue of a settlement of the Middle East issue was the basis of your talks with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. Can you explain to us the French position on the Middle East and Lebanese issues?

[Answer] As I said, we discussed a number of topics. The basis for our discussions on the Middle East was the French president's statements on the Middle East issue. He reiterated France's position on the Camp David agreements and called for returning the Middle East issue to the United Nations and for searching for a solution within the framework of the United Nations. We believe that this proposal is sound and that the solution to the Middle East issue must take place within the framework of the United Nations.

As for the Lebanese issue, we reaffirmed that the PLO has always been ready to assume the tasks with which it has been entrusted, particularly the commitments which it agreed to after the Cairo conference.

[Question] What are your views on the Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement, the Palestinian-Jordanian dialog and the developments in the revolution?

[Answer] In our opinion these developments are positive. They are radical changes for the best. The collapse in the Middle East area has been checked. The Arab collapse began in the wake of the 1975-76 Sinai disengagement agreements. These agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations have created a collapse in the Arab area as well as many marginal disputes. This collapse has been checked. It is obvious that Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement is a positive factor.

The Iranian revolution has provided the Palestinian cause with new revolutionary momentum. The political position made public by Ayatollah Khomeyni is clear evidence of this. Khomeyni stated that after a certain period, Iran will be ready to stand by the Arab armies to fight the aggressive Zionist state of Israel. As I mentioned previously, the Iranians have adopted measures hostile to Israel and to its aggressive policy. They stopped supplying it with oil and we took over the former headquarters of the Israeli consulate which has been transformed into the PLO headquarters. The street by the consulate was then named PLO Street. In our opinion, all these measures favor the PLO and perhaps there will be other developments. We hope that the United States will benefit from these lessons. If the United States does not learn from these lessons, then the domino theory will apply and many regimes will fall. However, I do not expect that the United States will learn from these lessons because the U.S. imperialist mentality is governed by monopolies in the area. Therefore, the United States will probably not learn from these lessons. Thus our hopes in the United States are still slim. This is the result of our political and diplomatic experience. From time to time, the United States may water down its position, but it will not change its policy toward the Palestinian cause.

[Question] Every day we hear something new about PLO-Iranian relations. There are reports that the PLO was the party which introduced the leaders of Iran to the Soviet command, and that the PLO and the Iranian Government are preparing to open training camps in Iran. There are also reports that Palestinian oil experts will arrive in Iran. How true are these reports?

[Answer] Our relations with the Iranian revolution and with the Iranian nationalist movement are long-standing ones. Hundreds of Iranian Mujahidin have fought with the Palestinian revolution since 1969. A delegation visited Khomeyni in An-Najaf in the same year. Therefore, we say that our relations with the Iranian nationalist movement are not limited to our relations with it in Iran, but exist also in many countries where Iranian leaders are to be found. Our relations with this movement are close. As I have said, the Palestinian revolution has helped the Iranian revolutionaries in a noticeable manner as much as our revolution's limited capabilities would allow. Had it not been for the revolution and this revolutionary command and the [words indistinct] of the situation in Iran, what has been achieved would not have been possible. There is no doubt that the revolution in Vietnam has had a positive influence on many parts of the world. We as well as all revolutionaries have benefited from the Vietnamese revolution. Therefore, we can say that we are in constant and close contact with the revolution of the nationalists and the liberals in Iran. Such contact has had a beneficial effect on the (?development) of the situation in Iran.

As for Iran and its readiness to offer assistance to the Palestinian revolution, the various statements by Khomeyni, the Iranian prime minister and the Iranian foreign minister provide clear evidence that at this stage the Iranian Government and people are ready to provide all kinds of moral, material and political support and assistance to the Palestinian revolution. Our hope is great that Iran will be a great compensation now that Egypt under As-Sadat has left the battle. We hope that Iran will be a great compensation in the Arab-Israeli dispute.

[Question] You will be visiting Amman soon. Can you talk about this visit? Do you intend to visit Baghdad again?

[Answer] The Palestinian-Jordanian dialog has in fact been going on for months in the wake of the Baghdad summit conference. One of the positive results of the ninth Arab summit conference was limiting Arab differences, whether these differences were between Jordan and the PLO; Syria and Iraq; or Iraq and the PLO. We sent a delegation to Amman to conduct a dialog with Jordan. The dialog was successful. We will soon be leaving for Amman to hold further talks with Jordan. We hope to achieve further positive results from this dialog.

As for the dialog with our brothers in Iraq, it began when we went to Baghdad to attend the Arab summit conference there. Many meetings were held. We also visited Baghdad 2 months after the Arab summit, that is, 1 month ago. We held a dialog with our brothers in Iraq. This dialog was held before and during the Palestine National Council meetings. We will visit Iraq for more talks with our brother Iraqi officials.

These positive results have undoubtedly affected the Middle East area and Arab solidarity. These results developed this Arab solidarity and returned it to normal after it had been harmed by the Sinai disengagement agreements.

QADDUMI ON TALKS WITH FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER, IRAN SITUATION

LD220901 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 21 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 20 February Paris interview with PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi]

[Text] Paris--Faruq Qaddumi, alias Abu al-Lutf, head of the PLO Political Department, said in an exclusive interview with ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that he expects the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations in Camp David to fail and that he also expects a military operation in southern Lebanon.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT met with Abu al-Lutf in Paris following his meeting Monday night with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. During the interview, Abu al-Lutf revealed details of his 90 minute meeting with the French foreign minister, which was attended by PLO Paris office director Ibrahim Sus and PLO political adviser Basil 'Aql. This was the first time that Abu al-Lutf had met with the French Foreign minister.

Abu al-Lutf said: "This was the first time I had met with Minister Jean Francois-Poncet. We discussed with him all problems of interest to both France and the PLO, beginning with recent Middle East developments, the Iranian events and their positive effects on the area and general impact on the world situation and ending with the situation in Lebanon.

We affirmed the need to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. There was agreement between France and ourselves in this regard. The meeting also dealt with other issues in the area and in the world such as the recent developments in Southeast Asia and the current clashes between Vietnam and China.

The talks also dealt with President Giscard D'Estaing's statements last week, particularly regarding his call for an Arab-African-European summit and his proposal regarding the need to take the Middle East crisis to the Security Council to be discussed there. We support the idea of taking the Middle East crisis to the Security Council.

"There was complete understanding and agreement of views between the French minister and myself. We consider the French proposal as clearly indicative of the fact that western public opinion has begun to feel that As-Sadat's initiative is faltering and collapsing and to see the negative effects of the Camp David accords."

Abu al-Lutf affirmed that the PLO supports President Giscard d'Estaing's proposal to take the Middle East crisis to the Security Council, saying that discussion of the crisis at the Security Council could and should lead to the adoption of a new decision by the council clearly recognizing the Palestinian people's national rights.

Asked if his talks with the French Foreign Minister dealt with Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's statement last week that the PLO cannot be ignored, Abu al-Lutf said that the meeting did deal with this statement, adding that: "I find no new element in Dayan's terminology. What he said was an attempt to win the sympathy of the Western countries and pretend to be flexible. But the fact is that the term he used is part of the assignment of roles within Manahem Begin's government."

Asked whether he expects the Egyptian-Israeli negotations at Camp David to succeed or fail, Abu al-Lutf said he expects the negotiations to fail and that there is a great possibility that no peace agreement will be reached between Egypt and Israel. He said that the Iranian events have overshadowed everything else in the area. Abu al-Lutf praised the Iranian revolution and its leader Ayatollah Khomeyni and said: "We expect this great revolution to have positive effects on the Arab situation. I also expect great support from the Iranian revolution for the Palestinian revolution." He said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's visit to Tehran at this particular time was not a coincidence, nor was it a coincidence that a PLO office has been opened in Tehran during this important visit.

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT asked Abu al-Lutf if he considers it likely that Iran will become the "Hanoi" of Palestine both politically and morally. He replied: "The new Iran will certainly be a strong ally of the Palestinian revolution." But he declined to say whether Iran will become the "Hanoi" of Palestine.

Asked about his opinion of the situation in Lebanon, the possibilities of an explosion in the situation in southern Lebanon and whether he expects Israel to carry out a military operation in the South, Abu al-Lutf said: "The likelihood of Israel launching a military operation in southern Lebanon is a serious possibility. Israel is continuously committing aggression against southern Lebanon and its ambitions to occupy this beloved part of Lebanese territory still exist. It is being encouraged and supported by the United States.

On every occasion Israel manipulates the rightist forces to disturb peace and security in southern Lebanon and places obstacles in the way of any peaceful attempt to solve the Lebanese crisis peacefully. Recently Israel carried out several aggressive operations in the south despite the existence of the UN forces. Israel also encouraged the rightist militias in the south to expel the UN forces from certain villages and occupy them, as has happened at Kafr Shuba. This is a clear indication that Israel is continuing with its aggressive and expansionist policy and will escalate such actions whenever it has the opportunity to do so."

Abu al-Lutf said that in the next few days he will visit Amman to meet with King Husayn in order to resume the dialog between the PLO and Jordan.

Asked if this visit is to pave the way for a future visit to Amman by Yasir 'Arafat, Abu al-Lutf said that this will be decided in the light of the outcome of his talks with Jordanian officials.

FATAH TO OPERATE RADIO STATION FROM PDRY IN MARCH

LD230807 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 22 Feb 79 p 2 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report]

[Text] Beirut--The Fatah movement has established a broadcasting station in the PDRY and will begin transmitting as of 1 March. The equipment for this radio was imported from Japan.

It was agreed to establish this radio in South Yemen following talks that Yasir 'Arafat had with officials there.

BAHRAIN

RALLY SUPPORTING KHOMEYNI, 'ARAFAT HELD IN BAHRAIN

JN231023 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 23 February--A small peaceful rally was held here this morning in solidarity with the new Iranian government. The participants paraded first to the PLO office in Bahrain and then to the Iranian embassy.

Esma'il Farbud, Iranian ambassador in Manama, addressed the demonstrators who were carrying pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni and Yasir 'Arafat. The Iranian ambassador expressed his gratitude to the government and people of Bahrain for supporting the new government of the Iranian revolution.

KUWAIT

PRIME MINISTER SAYS GULF SECURITY FOR LITTORAL STATES ONLY

LD171604 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, has said that a committee is to be set up to amend the constitution within the period specified by the amir's decree dissolving the National Assembly in the light of the present studies and consultations aimed at bringing parliamentary practice on to the correct course.

His highness said in a comprehensive interview with the Paris based Al-MUSTAQBAL magazine: "We look to a sound parliamentary life stemming from our noble social principles which will maintain and consolidate our national unity, the cohesion of our society and its cooperation and take into consideration the circumstances and interests at home and abroad." His highness answered another question by saying "the specialised ministerial committees continue the examination and review of certain laws, and they completed many of them. They have been issued and they are now studying certain important laws such as the punishment law and the nationality law." He explained that legislation in modern societies is a continuing process always requiring new laws or the amendment of existing laws to face changing circumstances and needs or to correct negative aspects or close gaps which emerge through the practical implementation of those laws. He said that the aim of the review of certain provisions of new laws is to make them more in harmony with the values of our society and the principles of our righteous religion and our true and tolerant Shari'ah, to protect society and maintain its security and stability and deter the irresponsible. The heir apparent and prime minister confirmed that the new [word indistinct] law to be issued shortly, God willing, will include increases in state employees' salaries with the aim of helping their standard of living. Asked if there was any intention of granting nationality to Arab expertise, his highness said: "We in Kuwait work through the education programs to produce cadres of Kuwaiti technicians in all fields, but Kuwait at the same times does not forget the efforts of the brothers who served with loyalty and contributed at the side of their Kuwaiti brothers in building our new advancement. Indeed, some of those experts and technicians were granted Kuwaiti nationality and there are studies being carried out by specialized bodies to discuss the possibility of a wider granting of nationality."

His highness confirmed that his gulf tour achieved its objectives on consolidating close ties and bilateral cooperation in the various fields. It also revealed optimism for fraternal consultations on the best means of increasing and widening collective coordination among the fraternal countries in the gulf. He said there is a common desire to follow up the agreements reached during the tour, and follow-up committees were established and are now working to take the necessary measures to implement the agreements. His highness stressed that unity is a national demand not only in the gulf but also in the whole Arab homeland. However, the desired unity demands much effort and studied action to establish joint institutions on firm foundations, to organize and incrementally widen the field of cooperation.

His highness expressed the hope of completing his gulf tour by visiting more fraternal countries. Answering a question about how he envisaged the future in the light of the Iranian events, the heir apparent and prime minister said that these events without doubt had important effects at regional and international levels. However, this by no means justifies the claim that the Arab Peninsula and the Arab Gulf have reached an unenviable situation. His highness said that such claims were made by parties interested in shaking the stability of this region. He said that Arab countries in the region have always been an oasis of stability and security dominated by mutual trust among their peoples and governments which accord foremost the interests of their peoples.

His highness confirmed that the cohesion of the Arab peoples in the gulf is capable of repulsing any external dangers. Asked about recent claims that the United States is trying to establish or lease military bases in the gulf after the events in Iran, his highness recalled that Kuwait has a well-known attitude on this issue--that the maintenance of the security of this region should be the responsibility of its states alone and that the best thing to serve the region's interests and those of the world is by keeping this region in isolation from the various tragic, foreign struggles. His highness, asked whether recent events--beginning with the events in Lebanon and the Camp David agreements that followed and the military coup in Afghanistan, the events in Yemen, Ethiopia, Somalia and Iran--are part of a joint east-west plan to keep the Third World backward and so exhaust its wealth and keep it as a consumer, not a producer, he said: "It is not important that those events are the result of the plan of this or that party or a joint one. In a world where the values of morals, honor, right and justice are no longer the prevailing standards in the international community, each side works for its own interests without any consideration as to misery and tragedies that this might bring to others." He added that what is important in this respect is to note that the victims of those events have always been Third World countries, countries which are poor and developing and it was tragic that they allowed themselves to fall victim to such plans if they existed.

The heir apparent and prime minister said that it is improbable that the Baghdad summit decisions have been shelved. He said what is important at this stage is the continuation of the work to consolidate Arab solidarity and grant it more strength and vitality with the participation of all Arab countries. His highness confirmed that Kuwait blessed the Syrian-Iraq agreement, considering it a way to consolidate the power of our Arab nation in its struggle to recover its usurped rights. He wished the two fraternal countries success in their blessed steps along the road to unity which is a dear wish of all Arabs.

Answering a question on the stages of the comprehensive Arab unity, he said that "successful unity does not happen according to theoretical views but is built on realistic foundations and firm bases as a result of persistent effort and studied work which benefits from previous positive experiences." His highness expressed the belief that the best constructive step in this context is the start of regional cooperation to include all aspects of life such as roads, transport, electricity and water grids, customs, excise and travel measures, education programs and the mass media, and then move step-by-step to wider horizons of collective cooperation which serve the interests of all. His highness, asked how he envisages a solution to the Palestine problem, said that all conferences and talks are useless if the Arab stand is not consolidated with sufficient power to recover our rights, by means of force or peacefully. He said that from here the need is to maintain and consolidate Arab solidarity which is the greatest support of the strength of the Arab stand.

OIL MINISTER EXPRESSES CONCERN ABOUT WORLD'S OIL MARKETS

LD221736 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1209 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah today warned that the major oil-exporting countries in the world would be forced to make decisions if oil companies continued to exploit the shortage on the world's oil markets and reap huge profits.

Shaykh 'Ali told KUNA that what concerns the 13 OPEC members is the restoration of the balance between supply and demand on the world's oil markets "and that companies should not exploit this opportunity and charge consumers more than what we charged them and reap huge profits from them."

At present, the market is characterized by a rise in demand for oil on the one hand, and on the other by a reduction in what is being supplied, especially after the cut in Iranian oil exports. The OPEC ministers have accused oil companies of exploiting this imbalance to unnaturally raise prices, especially on the free market.

The oil minister went on to say: "We hope that companies will be fair in their treatment of industrialized countries and the developing countries, and will not take the developing countries' share and give it to the industrialized countries." He said that if the companies do not follow this line, "we in OPEC will be forced to make decisions, but what these decisions will be will not be known until after the meeting of OPEC ministers in Geneva on 26 March."

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah pointed out that the aim of setting the date of the consultative meeting for next month is to give the oil ministers the opportunity to have consultations and to make preparations.

In his statement, the oil minister announced that Iran will attend the Geneva meetings.

The minister returned to Kuwait last night after a short visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which followed a visit to Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Iraq.

SAUDI ARABIA

SPOKESMAN DENIES SAUDI PLANS TO BUY F-14s

LD222002 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1826 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh, 22 February 1979, SNA--An official spokesman denied today news agency reports that the Kingdom proposed to buy F-14 aircraft, similar to the ones Iran contracted to buy.

The spokesman said that the reports were incorrect and fabricated. He said that there was no discussion or proposal concerning this issue during the recent visit of the U.S. secretary of defense to the Kingdom.

YAMANI, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR RABAT MARITIME CONFERENCE

LD221846 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1525 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Dhahran--Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, left Dhahran today for Rabat at the head of the Kingdom's delegation to the ministerial conference of the Organization of Maritime Countries for Mineral Wealth which is due to open in Rabat tomorrow. The delegation includes Ghazi Sultan, undersecretary in the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs, and a number of senior officials and technicians in the ministry.

PAPER LOOKS AT SAUDI ROLE IN DEFENDING ARAB RIGHTS

LD230905 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 20 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The New Equation"]

[Text] The Kingdom's desire to develop its vast lands and adopt methods of modernization that do not violate its traditions and tolerant Islamic rules so that it will become a pioneering country in every field and realm is only matched by its desire to always be the first in bringing the Arab brothers--it being the eldest of them--together, protect them from dangers and consolidate their position in the world community.

The Kingdom stands against the tendentious press campaigns that are trying to undermine its entity and attempting to malign the Islamic religion, particularly the recent campaign in which the world press has launched a new crusade against Islam with the aim of further dividing the Arab ranks and giving the common enemy a new opportunity to occupy more Arab lands or maintain the status quo.

But the time has come to reverse this question. What we have lost in the third quarter of this century is enough; the loss must be compensated and those trying to play havoc in our area must be resisted regardless of their inclinations and affiliations.

Such resistance cannot be effective while the Arab world is divided and suffers from the policies of axis and while its leaders are undermining its solidarity for selfish reasons. Resistance can only be achieved through the intrinsic power of the countries of the area and through their willpower if they really desire to live and continue to play a major role in formulating a policy of permanent world stability.

For this reason the Kingdom has begun drawing up a correct strategy for a correct Arab and Islamic world. It has sent its envoys to the Arab east and the Arab west as part of its intensive political activity that is bound to bear fruit in the near future. Riyadh acted exactly in the same spirit at the Baghdad summit last year when it was able to halt the political deterioration that was almost brought about as a result of successive "initiatives" by some of the Arab countries.

The Arab world today is exposed to an even greater and more widespread danger because of the tendentious religious campaigns and even more tendentious political campaigns--all of which are the creation of world Zionism in collaboration with international communism and other despicable parties.

This goes to prove the importance of the role the Kingdom is shouldering, the role which it has always shouldered with maximum courage and efficiency.

In one way or another all that is happening around us is a reflection of the deteriorating situation in the area, which is further deteriorating and being exacerbated. This deterioration must be stopped. We must also repel the dangers that are advancing on us and threateneing most if not all of our strategic and sensitive economic and political positions.

The Kingdom's role in the present phase will differ from its positive roles in the past although the aim is the same. The present role, as we have said, is to strive on the one hand to tip the balance in favor of Arab rights and on the other to relentlessly defend the new equation and abolish the old one from which we reaped nothing but increasing losses.

UAE

'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN ABU DHABI 23 FEB FOR TALKS

JN230726 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0630 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 February--PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in the UAE early this morning from Tehran on a 1-day visit. 'Arafat's visit to the UAE is part of a tour of the countries in the area.

While in the UAE, Yasir 'Arafat will hold talks with President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan when they meet this morning at (Al-Butayn) Palace. President Zayid and Yasir 'Arafat will discuss bilateral relations. Yasir 'Arafat will also brief President Zayid on the results of his visit to Iran.

'Arafat, Zayid Begin Talks

JN230842 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0835 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 February--Official talks began here this morning between UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The meeting was attended on the UAE side by Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi [as heard] and on the Palestinian side by Mahmud 'Abbas, member of the Fatah movement Central Committee; Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member; and Ribhi 'Awad, chief of the PLO office in Abu Dhabi.

YEMEN--PDRY

U.S. GULF UNIFIED MILITARY COMMAND PLAN SCORED

LD221652 Aden Voice of Oman in Arabic 1545 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] During his visit to the Arabian Peninsula some days ago, the U.S. defense secretary, Harold Brown, conveyed to host officials the U.S. wish to set up a unified military command in the gulf area under the auspices and patronage of the United States.

This new design which was hatched by the U.S. defense secretary, is one of the basic and major factors retarding the gulf security project which it has been planned to set up in recent years. What the U.S. defense secretary proposed is a revised formula of the military alliances which emerged in the 1950s, such as the Central Treaty Organization, CENTO, which Iran announced it had quit a few days ago and which has been regarded as paralyzed for years because all efforts to rouse it from its state of coma have been fruitless. The last such attempt was the augmented conference of CENTO members, held in London early last year, 1978. The Iranian revolution administered the coup de grace. It is considered that the Iranian withdrawal from the body will inevitably mean its death.

The U.S. official did not come to the area merely to reassure local leaders who are linked with U.S. imperialist circles, but also to urge the regimes supporting U.S. imperialism to [word indistinct] their military forces to confront the masses of their countries, who are opposed to the plots of imperialism, as well as to safeguard the presence of imperialists and their interests in the area.

On 12 February, the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS said in a dispatch from Washington that behind the U.S. defense secretary's plan for the unification of the military commands in the gulf lay Washington's desire to develop its naval and air bases in the gulf area. In this regard we might point out that the United States has a military presence at two bases, namely Masirah in the sultanate of the agents, and (Al-Juthayr) in Bahrain.

Harold Brown's plan would provide the United States with a cover for stepping up its presence in the area. However, a number of regimes which rejected the establishment of such alliances in the past once again rejected Harold Brown's plan. They consider that it does not serve the interests of the area and its peoples, and that the era of alliances has passed. A number of imperialist alliances have suffered humiliation and annihilation under the blows of peoples and their nationalist and democratic forces.

AFP: SOURCES SAY VIOLENT FIGHTING REPORTED IN S. YEMEN

OW221619 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 22 Feb 79 OW

[Text] San'a', 22 Feb (AFP)--Violent fighting is taking place in South Yemen between forces favouring uniting the two Yemens and troops of the Aden regime, official North Yemeni sources said here today.

The fighting is mainly in the areas of Dhali and Sailat al Beida, close to the border with North Yemen, the sources said.

North Yemeni sources said on Friday last week that violent artillery duels were under way across the border in South Yemen.

YEMEN--YAR

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM IRAN, MAKES STATEMENT

JN211936 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] The YAR delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Engineer Muhammad al-Junayd returned to San'a' this evening from the Iranian capital after presenting congratulations to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeyni on the victory of the Iranian revolution. During the visit, he conveyed a written message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni including congratulations from the YAR leadership, government and people on the great victories achieved by the fraternal Iranian people. The message also included the YAR's concern to strengthen the close fraternal relations between the two countries in the interest of the two countries and the Arab and Islamic nations.

The delegation included a number of the members of the People's Constituent Assembly officials, ulemas and personages. The delegation was received on return at the airport by a number of officials.

In a statement to a SABA' correspondent the assistant prime minister praised the talks he had held with Iranian officials. He said that the talks were successful, particularly concerning the development of relations between the two fraternal countries. He also praised the calm and stability that prevail in Iran and the swiftness with which life has returned to normal and the national and Islamic course and the new situation established in Iran.

Earlier today, the delegation held talks with Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi. The talks were attended by a number of Iranian officials. The two sides reviewed relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to bolster them.

During the talks, the assistant prime minister presented a symbolic gift from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni. The present was the holy Koran as symbol of Islamic fraternity and [word indistinct] the two Yemeni and Iranian people to keep the holy Koran and adhere to its virtuous Shari'ah.

AL-AHRAM ON NEW ELEMENTS AT CAMP DAVID

NC231126 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Feb 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In an article in the newspaper AL-AHRAM, under the headline, "The New Elements at Camp David," 'Ali Hamdi al-Jammal discusses the new elements and changes in both the positions of the parties taking part in the talks, and in the international arena, necessitating the achievement of a final and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

Al-Jammal wonders what new elements can advance the Camp David talks and narrow the wide gap between the Egyptian and Israeli positions. Answering this question the chief editor of AL-AHRAM refers to U.S. President Jimmy Carter's affirmation that the United States no longer plays the role of a policeman in the world, but rather shapes its policy on the basis of peacemaker. This change was welcomed by the Arabs whereas it annoyed the Israeli leaders. The first signs of application of this policy were evident in the crisis in southern Lebanon.

The writer points out that what happened in Iran makes it imperative for the United States to change its thinking with regard to many areas in the world, in particular the Middle East. The United States used to view Iran as a friendly and an allied state and supplied it with huge quantities of weapons. Washington definitely took into consideration Iran's ability to defend the gulf area against any communist infiltration.

The popular revolution in Iran, however, made it clear to the United States that the will of peoples is stronger than any weapon. This applies to Israel, too; the arsenal in Israel cannot stand against the great current of support for Palestinian rights. If the United States has realized that it cannot continue playing the role of policeman in the world, neither can Israel succeed in continuing this role in the Middle East. Therefore, security and stability in the Middle East will not be achieved through arms, but through peace based on justice.

Al-Jammal points out that in the light of all this, the Israeli negotiator at Camp David takes two aspects into account. The first is that the United States totally rejects Begin's assuming the role of the shah, and that in view of this the United States no longer puts all its eggs in the Israeli basket; the second aspect is that the Israeli negotiator goes to Camp David confident that Egypt will not change its position and will not retreat from its conditions. Therefore, the Israeli negotiator goes to Camp David to feel the U.S. pulse and ascertain the U.S. position regarding the peace talks.

The AL-AHRAM chief editor says that the new Camp David talks are taking place in the wake of U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's tour of the Middle East. The writer expresses the hope that Brown's report to President Carter contains a recommendation that U.S. strategy take into primary consideration the desire and will of the peoples of the area.

Concluding his article the writer affirms that this desire and will of the people have been profoundly manifested in the Egyptian viewpoint with which the Egyptian delegation arrived at Camp David and which reflects the spirit of President as-Sadat's historic visit to Jerusalem.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT DEPARTS ISMAILIA FOR ALEXANDRIA

NC221427 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1346 GMT 22 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Ismailia, 22 February--President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat this afternoon left Ismailia for Alexandria following a 2-week visit to the area of the Suez Canal and Sinai.

In concluding his visit to the canal area and Sinai today, President as-Sadat inaugurated a new tributary to the Suez Canal.

The president will stay in Alexandria for a week. While in Alexandria, the president will visit a number of food security projects in the governorate and on the northwestern coast. He will then continue his field tour of the New Valley and a number of upper Egypt governorates.

Arrives in Alexandria

NC221913 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Feb 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat arrived in Alexandria at 1730 today as part of his tour of the republic's governorates to inspect food security projects and new systems and to visit various production sites. During these visits, the president will meet with leaders of the National Democratic Party [NDP].

The president was met on arrival by Alexandria Governor Dr Muhammad Fu'ad Hilmi, NDP Secretary in Alexandria Dr Muhammad 'Abdallah and various personages.

GHALI WARNS AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN AFRICA

NC180920 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0810 GMT 18 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 February--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has warned about the seriousness and aggravation of foreign intervention in the African Continent. He affirmed that the nonalined policy stipulated by the Organization of African Unity [OAU] Charter is able to confront this intervention. Dr Ghali said that southern Africa is subject to increased intervention unless the African states can learn from the past and rally to face the traditional colonialism represented by the white settler minorities.

In an interview to be published by ROSE AL-YUSUF magazine tomorrow, Monday, Dr Ghali noted that Egypt was the first to alert the African states to the aggravating danger of foreign intervention and to big-power strife. He said that the attempts made by the Soviet Union in particular to intervene in Africa are not new. After World War II, the Soviets asked that Libya be placed under their trusteeship. They also asked that they have a special presence in Eritrea. Furthermore, reports have proved that the Soviet Union intervened in the Congo in 1960 when Premier Lumumba was in office.

In the interview, Dr Ghali specified five causes for the recent Soviet success in establishing a presence in Africa. He said that the first reason is the Soviets' inability [as received] to transport their equipment and troops across continents after the 1960's, because the Soviets were previously unable to do this.

The second reason is the establishment in recent years of Soviet military bases, such as the Aden and Brazzaville bases. The third reason is the sudden collapse of the Portuguese empire, which left a vacuum that the Western camp was unable to fill. The fourth reason is the military coup in Ethiopia. The fifth reason is the chain of reactions caused by the Vietnam War within the United States and the growing call against U.S. intervention anywhere, including the Horn of Africa.

In the interview, which he granted to ROSE AL-YUSUF to mark the imminent convocation of the OAU Ministerial Council, Dr Ghali pointed out Egypt's responsibility toward the African Continent and what Egypt has offered and is offering. He said that is an integral part of Africa. Egypt helped the African liberation movements prior to their independence, opened offices for these movements in Cairo, continued to support these states after independence and contributed to the founding of the OAU in May 1963 to coordinate cooperation among the African states. Dr Ghali added that the coming OAU Ministerial Council meeting will be devoted to the budget and to administrative and financial affairs, adding that it will be possible to place any unscheduled topic on the agenda at the request of any state and with the approval of the majority.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK RECEIVES GAZA STRIP DELEGATION

JN211409 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1338 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Cairo, 21 February--Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received a delegation of the Gaza Strip made up of Dr Hatim Abu Gahzalah, Hashim ash-Shawwa, Rusdi at-Tahir 'Abd as-Salam and Sulayman Zari' al-Astal.

RULING PARTY RECOMMENDS RECONGITION OF NEW REGIME IN IRAN

NC222113 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 22 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 February--The National Democratic Party [NDP] Arab and Foreign Affairs Committee has recommended recognition of the new government in Iran. It has also called for holding contacts between the NDP and the new regime in Iran and for consultations between them to achieve further cooperation for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The committee has also recommended cooperation with the new government in Iran with a view to enhancing peace and security and the prosperity and progress of the Iranian people, and consolidating the close relations with the Iranian people through the government they have chosen. The committee has also expressed hope that the new government will achieve prosperity for the Iranian people without foreign intervention. This was stated by Fikri Makram 'Ubayd, deputy prime minister and NDP secretary general, following the meeting the committee held this evening under [presidential office chief] Hasan Kamil to discuss the events in Iran. 'Ubayd said these events necessitate a reassessment of Egypt's policy toward Egyptian-Iranian relations, considering that these events have a bearing on Egypt's future policy in the area.

'Ubayd said that the committee has reached the consensus that the NDP and its wide bases are primarily interested in the continuation of the relations of amity, friendship and cooperation between the fraternal government and people of Iran and the government and people of the Arab Republic of Egypt. He added that the committee believes that the relationship between the Egyptian and Iranian people is characterized by solidarity, fraternity and faith in the common interest in view of the spiritual, cultural and historic ties between the two countries.

'Ubayd said the committee has reached the consensus that NDP policy upholds the fundamental principle which Egypt advocates in its foreign policy, which is nonintervention in the domestic affairs of states, respect for the will of peoples and their right to choose the regime they want without foreign intervention, in addition to consolidating cooperation between Egypt and the Islamic peoples and strengthening the fraternal ties between Egypt and these peoples.

AL-AHRAM ANALYZES POSITION TOWARD IRANIAN REVOLUTION

NC230959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0645 GMT 23 Feb 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 23 February--Addressing itself to those who think that Egypt feels some embarrassment in its assessment of the Khomeyni revolution, the newspaper AL-AHRAM says that this revolution historically may be considered just as important as the French Revolution.

In an article by Dr 'Ali as-Samman, AL-AHRAM provides the following points in the light of which Egypt assesses the Khomeyni revolution:

Egypt does not mix in interstate relations based on formal representation and assessment of the internal changes in these states. For example, when Egypt received the shah in his capacity as head of state, public opinion and the opposition in Egypt voiced understanding and sympathy for the struggle of the Iranian people for change.

Egypt, whose revolution in July 1952 was the mother revolution for many revolutions in the Middle East--Egypt with its struggle during the 1956 aggression, Egypt with its October battle in 1973--is not in need of lessons in revolution. This Egypt, despite its codification of the revolution (taqniniha lithawrah), cannot feel psychologically neutral toward a fraternal and friendly people in Iran who were determined to make a radical and revolutionary change in their society.

How is it possible for Egypt, the bastion of Islam, Egypt of the Fatimites, Egypt of Jamal ad-Din al-Afghani, not to find some common points with an Islamic movement that wants to liberate the Iranian homeland from foreign influence.

Egypt, which rejects the language of outbiddings with slogans, will carry out its role with objectivity and responsibility to strengthen its relations with Iran--state and people--for the sake of stability in the Middle East and for safeguarding it against the struggles of the spheres of influence.

In the final analysis, the supreme national interests of Iran as well as those of Egypt may dictate the logic of fruitful cooperation on the state level. The roots of the relations between two peoples who possess civilization, thought and values will grant this cooperation the depth it deserves.

AL-AHRAM publishes an interview which Imam Khomeyni granted to Dr 'Ali as-Samman during his exile in Paris. Khomeyni said in the interview that he wants to establish an Islamic republic in Iran that will derive its authority from the people and its constitution from the Islamic Shari'a. Khomeyni said: Our long-term aim is to rebuild what the shah destroyed in 30 years.

Khomeyni declared his complete rejection of any interference by the Soviet Union in Iran's internal affairs. He said: I do not exactly know what the Soviet Union's intentions are, but if it does not interfere in our affairs then we will have nothing to do with its affairs.

Khomeyni emphasized that Iran will not sell oil to Israel and the racist South African Government for as long as they continue with policies that are against human rights, law and peace. He said: We will sell oil to whoever buys it at a fair price and in accordance with mutual agreements. The difference between us and those who preceded us is that the oil revenues will be used to benefit Iran's development aims.

In his interview Khomeyni touched on other subjects including the differences between the Shi'ites and the Sunnites. The Iranian Shi'ite leader said that these differences revolve around expressions and words. He said that these differences were inflated by foreigners in order to break up the unity of the Islamic states; to achieve this aim, they are using as agents some foreign powers.

Khomeyni strongly denied the existence of a relationship between his movement and Marxism. He pointed out that what is being said in this connection is propaganda aimed at both tarnishing the face of the Islamic movement and harming it.

He said that Islam and Marxism stand opposed and when we say Marxism, then Islam is out.

Asked about the future of Iran's relations with the gulf states and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Khomeyni said: We will have relations of good neighborliness and coexistence. These are the rules of Islam.

SAUDI ARABIA PAYS FOR F-5 PLANES, SPARE PARTS

NC180703 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0647 GMT 18 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 18 February--The weekly magazine OCTOBER reports in today's edition that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has given Egypt the money for the F-5 deal as well as for spare parts for these planes.

The settlement of the payments for the F-5's, which the United States decided to allocate to Egypt, had been delayed for technical reasons.

5-YEAR PLAN PREPARED TO EQUIP ARMED FORCES

NC230910 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0708 GMT 23 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 February--The state high command in Egypt has prepared an integrated 5-year plan program to equip the Egyptian Armed Forces with weapons. In a statement to the newspaper AL-AHRAM published today, a senior responsible source said that the armament program is based on developing the armed forces and supplying them with the most modern weapons produced by advanced arms factories abroad. The program also takes into consideration ways to fully benefit from the diversification of the sources of weapons.

The source pointed out that Egypt found unprecedented understanding on the part of the United States regarding the supply of weapons to the Egyptian Armed Forces. This understanding is expected to produce very important results.

Concluding its statement the source said: After the signing of the peace treaty, our armed forces will witness important development from the standpoint of equipment and weapons.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION TO VIETNAMESE-CHINESE DISPUTE URGED

JN191356 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1312 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 February--Iraq has called for resolving the Vietnamese-Chinese dispute through peaceful negotiations "to insure peace and stability in the Indochinese region." Iraq stressed that nonalinement is the cornerstone on which international relations among Third World countries should be based, and that "respect for the sovereignty of states, coexistence among countries with different systems and the non-permissibility of armed force in international relations are some of the basic principles of nonalinement."

This is contained in a statement made by an official Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman regarding the situation in the Indochinese area. The text of the statement is as follows:

Iraq has always adhered to the policy of nonalinement in form and content. It considers this policy the cornerstone on which international relations among Third World countries should be based.

Respect for the sovereignty of states, coexistence among countries with different systems and the nonpermissibility of armed force in international relations are some of the basic principles of nonalinement and constitute the essence of this policy.

Since the deterioration of the tense situation in the Indochinese region, the beginning of the armed conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, the new situation that arose in Cambodia, and the eruption of the conflict between China and Vietnam, Iraq has been anxiously following developments and appraising these developments on the basis of the aforementioned principles.

The use of military force in solving crises is impermissible--except in self-defense and the defense of sovereignty--no matter how divergent the political, economic and social systems between two states are, and no matter how tense foreign relations between two states become. Territorial integrity should be respected and the sovereignty of states should be insured. In our opinion, occupation by force of the land of others is impermissible.

While watching the aggravating situation in that region, the Iraqi Government would like to clarify its principled policy on this occasion. Iraq believes in the necessity of the withdrawal of the armed forces of each country from the land of the other. It also believes that disputes should be resolved through peaceful negotiations to insure peace and stability in this important part of the world.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS THREE SWEDISH DIPLOMATS

JN191026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 February--Iraq decided today to expel three Swedish diplomats after declaring them personae non gratae.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry has delivered an official memorandum on this subject to the Swedish Embassy in Baghdad.

The Swedish diplomats are (Hans Oly Andersen), first commercial secretary; (Tommy Polce), second secretary; and Eva (Johanson), secretary at the Swedish Embassy.

This measure is in implementation of the principle of reciprocity.

VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR POLAND, HUNGARY

JN201238 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 February--Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf left Baghdad for Warsaw today at the head of a delegation on a 3-day official visit to Poland as part of a tour that will take him to Hungary as well.

In a predeparture statement, the vice president said that during his visit he will discuss relations with the two friendly countries and the means to develop these relations in the economic, trade and political fields.

The delegation accompanying the vice president is made up of Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the secretaries general of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Planning.

INFORMATION MINISTER CONFERS WITH IRAQI DIPLOMATS

JN191417 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Information minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi met this morning with the Iraqi ambassadors in Western Europe, Japan and the socialist countries.

During the meeting at the Foreign Ministry, the information minister reviewed Iraq's information and cultural activities and the practical proposals for developing the information march in light of the objectives of the party and the revolution. This must be done in such a manner as to insure the dissemination of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's ideology and to highlight its achievements in the various fields.

The information minister pointed out the need to confront the imperialist-Zionist information which is hostile to the Arab nation. The minister added that the Syrian-Iraqi Joint National Action Charter constitutes the first step toward comprehensive Arab unity and that the convening of the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad came to unify Arab efforts to liberate all of Palestinian soil.

The information minister added that information should not be isolated from the events or from political stands, and that the initiative of the party and the revolution which called for convening the ninth Arab summit in Baghdad, the issuance of the Iraqi-Syrian Joint National Action Charter, and the unionist steps adopted in light of the charter have changed the Arab situation.

The Iraqi information minister added that a study is currently being prepared to unify the organizational structure of the Syrian and Iraqi information and culture ministries in light of the objectives of the national charter. He said that the unification of the offices of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY and the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY was a qualitative step toward achieving the broadest information coverage on the Arab and international levels.

The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Muhammad Manaf Yasin, director general of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY; and the director of foreign relations [as heard] of the Foreign Ministry.

BA'TH PARTY LEADER MEETS IRAQI AMBASSADORS ABROAD

JN211701 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Comrade Dr Manif ar-Razzaz, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and official in charge of the Foreign Relations Office, received in the Ba'th Party National Command Building this morning the Iraqi ambassadors accredited to the West European countries, the socialist countries, Japan and Australia. During the meeting Comrade ar-Razzaz reviewed the current Arab situation in particular and the international situation in general, and the Ba'th Party stand on the most important issues in the area and the world.

Comrade ar-Razzaz stressed the independent policy Iraq is pursuing concerning international issues. He made instructions and remarks concerning the issues discussed at the meeting. Attending the meeting were Comrade Zuhayr al-Qadiri, director of the Foreign Relations Office in the Ba'th Party National Command, and 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary.

CUBAN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

JN180918 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0717 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 February--Levi Farah Balmaseda, Cuban minister president of the State Committee for Construction, arrived here early this morning heading a delegation on a weeklong visit to Iraq.

Minister Farah said upon his arrival that the purpose of his visit is to further develop the existing relations between Iraq and Cuba, especially in economic and technical cooperation.

The Cuban delegation and officials in the Iraqi Ministry of Housing and Public Works will discuss the prospects of cooperation in construction and joint projects. The delegation will also familiarize itself with a number of Iraqi socialist institutions.

The Cuban delegation includes Julio Antonio Imperatori, vice president of the National Bank of Cuba; Capt Angel Gomez Treuba, director of industrial construction; (?Jacinto Vasquez de la Garza), deputy minister; and a number of technicians and officials.

Hold Official Talks

JN181906 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 18 February--Official talks between the Iraqi and Cuban delegations began here this evening.

The Iraqi side to the talks was headed by Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Housing and Reconstruction Taha Yasin Ramadan, and the Cuban side was headed by Minister President of the State Commission for Construction Levi Farah.

At the beginning of the talks, Ramadan expressed his pleasure over the Cuban delegation's visit to Iraq. He said: These meetings between the two friendly countries, which are linked with strong relations and joint interests, constitute good grounds for the development of cooperation in all fields, particularly in roads and construction.

The Cuban minister lauded the advanced relations between Iraq and Cuba and expressed hope that these meetings will be crowned with positive results serving the interests of the two friendly peoples and consolidating their joint struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

During the meeting, the two sides discussed the possibility of technical cooperation between the two countries and determining the projects which the Cuban side will implement in Iraq, particularly in the field of construction, roads, bridges and prefabricated houses.

The two sides agreed to form a specialized technical committee to undertake the study of the projects which the Cuban establishments will implement in Iraq.

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS OFFICIAL VISIT

JN170835 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0750 GMT 17 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 February--Abdol Kadir Shah Hameed, Sri Lanka foreign minister, left Baghdad this morning for home following a 4-day official visit to Iraq.

While in Baghdad Hameed met with several Iraqi officials, with whom he discussed means of further developing bilateral relations and mutual economic cooperation. Hameed and Iraqi officials also discussed international relations and the nonalined movement.

KUWAITI, VENEZUELAN OIL MINISTERS CONCLUDE VISIT

JN200915 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0900 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 February--Shaykh Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil minister; and Valentin Hernandez Acosta, Venezuelan minister of energy and mines, left Baghdad for Kuwait this morning following a short visit to Iraq.

Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim discussed with the Kuwaiti and Venezuelan ministers several oil issues of concern to OPEC.

The two ministers earlier visited Abu Dhabi and Qatar and held talks with oil officials there on their countries' oil policies.

IRAQ, FRANCE SIGN MINUTES OF ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL COOPERATION

JN201754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1638 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 February--The joint minutes of economic and technical cooperation between Iraq and France were signed here this afternoon. Revolution Command Council member and Minister of Planning 'Adnan Husayn signed the minutes for the Iraqi side, and French Foreign Trade Minister Jean-Francois Deniau signed the minutes for the French side prior to his departure from Baghdad.

'Adnan Husayn made a speech in which he said that the signing of the join minutes will give new momentum to the fruitful cooperation between the Iraqi and French establishments. This is in harmony with the advanced political relations between the two countries.

'Adnan Husayn added that the positive spirit shown by the members of the joint committee during the meeting enabled us to overcome obstacles and contributed to strengthening the cooperation between the two friendly countries.

The French foreign trade minister expressed his pleasure over the results of the meetings of the joint committee and affirmed that relations between Iraq and France have been given new impetus on the economic level in the manner that will serve the joint interests of the two peoples.

According to the joint minutes, the two sides agreed to supply French markets with Iraqi commodities, and to supply Iraq with French capital and consumer goods, particularly agricultural commodities. They also agreed on French exports to Iraq related to the implementation of projects France is undertaking in Iraq.

The two sides also agreed to increase the exchange of visits by commercial and technical missions, to establish solar energy research and study centers in Iraq, and to have French industry participate in the implementation of several Iraqi projects involving the liquefaction of natural gas and construction of power stations.

In the field of telecommunications, the two sides agreed to advance Iraqi-French cooperation in this connection.

The two sides also agreed to embark on cooperation among the establishments specialized in insurance and reinsurance in the two countries on the basis of mutual benefit.

The two sides discussed matters related to technical cooperation, particularly as regards the implementation of the 1977 technical cooperation protocol which provides for sending French experts to Iraq establishments, training Iraqis in French establishments in various specialized fields and implementing the technical cooperation agreement in the field of computers and the feeding of information. They agreed to hold the next session of the joint committee in Paris at a date which will be fixed later.

The ceremony of signing the joint minutes was attended from the Iraqi side by the members of the third session of the joint committee, who represented agriculture, planning, industry, trade, the Iraqi Central Bank, and computers. The signing ceremony was attended from the French side by the French ambassador in Baghdad and representatives of the Ministries of Industry, Economy, Atomic Energy, Environment, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, and Foreign Trade.

IRAQ, MAURITANIA SIGN MINUTES ON COOPERATION

JN191850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 19 February--Joint minutes were signed in Baghdad today between Iraq and Mauritania. The minutes were signed for Iraq by Mr 'Adnan Husayn, Revolution Command Council member and planning minister; and for Mauritania by Mohamed el Moktar Ould Zamel, minister of planning, economic studies and financing. The minutes included the primary bases of cooperation between the two fraternal countries, which stipulate Iraq's participation in exploiting iron ore in Mauritania and its medical and educational assistance to Mauritania through the development fund.

The two sides agreed to open an Iraqi engineering bureau in Mauritania to supervise the implementation of projects in which Iraq is assisting by training Mauritanian cadres in Iraq in administration, planning and various sciences.

VICE PRESIDENT MA'RUF IN POLAND ON OFFICIAL VISIT

For Reportage on the official visit of Vice President Taha Muhyi ad-Din Ma'ruf to Poland, see the Poland section of the 23 February East Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

AMMAN RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW CAMP DAVID CONFERENCE

JN212035 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Political observers agree that the second Camp David conference will be conducive to nothing but finding an imaginary formula for alleged comprehensive linkage concealing a unilateral partial solution between Egypt and Israel. There remains the fact of Israel's measures and practices throughout the occupied Arab territories. These measures and practices aim at preserving the Arab territories for Israel and granting the Arabs the freedom of administering only petty affairs under Israeli military, economic and demographic domination.

The first Camp David conference was held to reach this formula, which serves only Israel's expansionist aggressive designs. The second Camp David conference is today held to consecrate this formula, which ignores the simplest basic principles. A tripartite summit will also be held to implement the Camp David formula, which was consecrated by the various negotiation stages with the aim of eventually adorning the unilateral treaty with the signatures of As-Sadat, Carter and Begin.

The new Jordanian move, which raised the question of the seriousness of the Israeli measures of broadening and intensifying settlement in the occupied Arab territories, has come to remind the international community of the occupation authorities' constant violations of all international charters and total disregard of the UN and Security Council resolutions through the acts of settlement, seizure of water resources and acts of suppression and intimidation against the Arab inhabitants, in addition to the Judaization of the holy religious places and harming the men of religon as well as educational and religious institutions. All these acts are an obvious attempt to rob the Arab cultural heritage of its Islamic and Christian features for the sake of the racist Zionist delusions.

Consequently, the implementation of the Camp David concepts and their harmful results on the Arab region is not the required solution. It also does not serve the interests of the parties to these concepts. This is due to the fact that ignoring the basic rights of the parties to the conflict in the region, particularly the Palestinian people's rights, will sooner or later lead to the escalation of tension in the region--if not to blowing up the chances of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East.

The only real solution for the Arab-Zionist conflict is inherent in the return of the peace process to its right course by adopting the principles and resolutions of the international community as a starting point to achieve accord and concord in the Middle East. These principles and resolutions do not allow for authorizing or consecrating occupation under other false names and at the expense of the Arab cause and the Palestinian people's rights.

AMMAN PAPER NOTES TIMELINESS OF JORDAN'S 'WARNING'

JN200844 Amman Jordan TIMES in English 21 Feb 79 p 2 JN

[Editorial: "A Timely Warning"]

[Text] Nothing could be timelier than Jordan's fresh warning to the world community on Monday about Israel's aggressive actions in the occupied Arab territories.

Coming as it does on the eve of the renewed Egyptian-Israeli talks at Camp David, the Jordanian statement serves three useful purposes: It reminds the world that Israel has been stepping up its provocations in the occupied lands even while the Camp David process has been playing itself out; it demonstrates once again Jordan's firm resolve not to be pressured into yielding to appeals, particularly from Washington, that this country should somehow abandon all its sacred principles and take a role in the Camp David tragicomedy; and it underscores His Majesty King Husayn's wise suggestion that an alternative approach to Middle East peace must be sought through a multi-party formula involving the United Nations.

Israel's provocations have recently reached the level of the intolerable. The state-run radio recently confirmed what we reported months ago: that a government committee in Israel has been formulating plans for sharply limiting the definition of any plan for Palestinian "self-rule" that might emerge from Camp David; the aims are to ensure that an actual Palestinian state is never created, that Jewish settlement can continue unhindered, that the expansion of the Arab population is sharply curtailed, and that the "self-rule" authorities are totally emasculated. Accompanying the exposure of this outrageous "autonomy" plan have come general Ariel Sharon's fatuous plans for a future "metropolitan Jerusalem" with a Jewish population of one million.

It is almost as if Israel, already increasingly isolated by the events in Iran and by the new Iranian government's welcome commitment to the Arab cause, deliberately hopes to scuttle the treaty talks with Egypt. The Egyptian side, to its credit--and no doubt sensing Israel's discomfiture--is sticking to a hard line on linking the treaty with real progress on the Palestinian issue. This now looks like an empty prospect; neither side seems to expect much progress from Camp David two, and both appear to be looking to the U.S. for a fresh initiative.

Soon, then, we may be rid of the flimsy Camp David apparatus altogether. The danger is, with the Iranian aftermath, that Israel now thinks it has a strong card to play with Washington in appealing for more American protection. We hope that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown picked up enough signals on his recent swing through the Middle East to point to the dangers of such a course.

For our part, meanwhile, we have more justification than ever for staying out of the whole sordid Camp David affair; the initiative rests more and more with Arab interests, and we appear to have a strong new element, the Iranian element, on our side.

AD-DUSTUR ON SAVAK-ISRAELI COLLUSION IN LEBANON

JN220901 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 22 Feb 79 p 1 JN

[AD-DUSTUR correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] Damascus--Well-informed Palestinian sources in Damascus have told AD-DUSTUR that documents, which were handed over to PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by the Iranian revolution's authorities during his visit to Iran and which were confiscated from the Israeli Embassy in Tehran after it was closed and its staff expelled, contain serious information about the activities of Israeli intelligence in cooperation with SAVAK elements against the Palestinian resistance in Lebanon. It was stated that the documents are being thoroughly studied by the PLO leadership.

U.S. ENVOY SUMMONED, BROWN'S VISIT DENOUNCED

JN171827 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 17 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 17 February--Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister, has summoned the U.S. ambassador in Damascus and informed him of Syria's displeasure over the tour U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown made to occupied Arab territories in the Golan Heights and the West Bank.

Nasir Qaddur conveyed to the U.S. ambassador the Syrian Government's denunciation of this tour that was undertaken by a senior U.S. official to occupied Arab territories in which the United Nations has reiterated the need to liquidate the occupation and terminate the Zionist presence.

The assistant foreign minister added that what has been reported has been that the aim of the visit was to estimate the defense needs of the enemy, meaning an implicit U.S. approval of the Israeli occupation and an encouragement of the Zionist forces to carry on with their aggression. This is contradictory to the international commitments of the United States and the principles of international law, particularly those matters related to rejection of the enemy's acquisition of territory by force.

Therefore, the Syrian Government considers this tour a negative measure that contradicts the efforts of the international community to establish a just and lasting peace in the region. It also considers it an unfriendly measure which does not serve relations between the two countries.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES CABLE FROM ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID

JN221410 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1222 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 February--President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of thanks from Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid for the congratulatory cable he sent on the Algerian president's election. The cable says:

I have received the cable you sent me on my election as president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. In thanking you for the fraternal sentiments contained therein, I would also like to take this opportunity to assure you that the confidence that the Algerian people have placed in me has increased my determination to do all I can to achieve the people's aspirations, preserve their gains, carry out their decisions and honor all their commitments, especially Algeria's commitments to fraternal Syria.

I shall spare no effort in strengthening the ties between our two peoples and in doubling our bilateral cooperation and coordination in order to achieve the aims and objectives of our Arab nation, for whose unity and defense both our countries have always worked either through unification, as with Syria and Iraq, or through the isolation of the defeatist regimes, which were condemned by the Baghdad conference.

Finally, I am pleased to stress our determination and resolve to continue to support and assist the Palestinian people and their organization, as well as the frontline states, in their efforts to regain the occupied Arab territory and to reestablish Arab sovereignty upon it.

PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TALKS WITH HUNGARIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

JN202033 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] At 1630 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Col Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister. Attending the meeting were Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces and minister of defense; Laszlo Szikra, Hungarian ambassador in Damascus; and the embassy military attache.

During the meeting, Colonel General Czinege conveyed to President Hafiz al-Asad the greetings of Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, and Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council. Talks were also held on the cooperation relations between Syria and Hungary and ways of promoting them in all fields. The two sides then reviewed the situation in the Middle East. Colonel General Czinege expressed his full satisfaction with the results of the talks he held in Damascus. President al-Asad asked the minister to convey his greetings to Comrade Kadar and President Losonczi.

At the end of the meeting, the minister offered President al-Asad a sword used by the Hungarian knights in the Middle Ages. While offering it, he said: Mr President, your march, struggle and accomplishments have a lofty place in the hearts of our people. In appreciation of all that and in appreciation of your leadership of your people's battle in various fields, we offer you this sword as a symbol of cooperation between our two countries. The president thanked him and said: I consider this sword a symbol of the two peoples' friendship.

Defense Ministers Exchange Speeches

JN180841 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Gen Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the army and armed forces and minister of defense, hosted a dinner last night in honor of Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian defense minister, and his accompanying delegation. The dinner was attended by the deputy chief of staff and by several senior armed forces officers.

Gen Mustafa Talas made a speech on the occasion in which he said: On behalf of militant President Hafiz al-Asad, secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the republic, I warmly welcome General Czinege.

General Talas said the friendly relations between the two countries are constantly improving. We appreciate the Hungarian Government and Army's firm stand on the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation. We will never forget Hungary's support for Syria both before and after the October liberation war.

The Hungarian defense minister conveyed the greetings of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and those of its first secretary to the Syrian people. He praised the development of relations between the two friendly countries.

The guest said: We respect Syria's efforts, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, to remove the effects of the Israeli aggression and to liberate the occupied Arab territories. We also support the efforts being exerted to regain the Palestinian people's national rights.

The Hungarian defense minister added that Hungary supports its Syrian friends in their struggle to confront all attempts aimed at finding a separate solution in the Middle East.

The guest minister concluded his speech by praising Syrian achievements in all fields, brought about under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, militant President Hafiz al-Asad.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

JN221415 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1220 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 22 February--Nasir Qaddur, assistant foreign minister, received the PRC ambassador in Damascus today, who presented his government's viewpoint concerning the latest developments in the border dispute between China and Vietnam.

DAMASCUS: U.S. WILL EVENTUALLY ABANDON AS-SADAT

JN191521 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 19 Feb 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Delegations from the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat's regime headed by Zionist Foreign Minister Dayan and Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil left for the United States today to resume the third round of the settlement conspiracy that is being prepared in Cairo and Tel Aviv, supervised and supported by Washington.

In the latest preparations it was decided to resume the Israeli-Egyptian talks in Camp David on Wednesday with encouragement by the U.S. administration, which is trying to expedite the talks' resumption in hopes of reaching as many results as possible to counter the serious U.S. retreat in the area following the Iranian events and other new Middle East developments.

Harold Brown's promises to Israel were intended to further consolidate the Zionist entity's role in the area and to assure the hireling regimes that the U.S. administration will not repeat the stand it took with the expelled shah of Iran. Moreover, and despite the removal of the U.S. umbrella from Iran, Washington is again trying to confirm that it is depending solely and absolutely on the Zionist entity to defend U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Meanwhile, Egypt's ruler is blindly rushing to continue his march and his capitulatory and treacherous scheme of signing the unilateral agreement with the Zionist enemy. As-Sadat is neither ashamed nor deterred by the Iranian events and the way in which his friend the shah ended. On the contrary, we see As-Sadat asking the United States to consider him a successor to the expelled emperor in defending the Zionist-imperialist interests in the gulf. As-Sadat is also answering the U.S. call to resume the third round of the Camp David meetings. As-Sadat's pretext for this is that he is a man of peace, defending and preserving Arab rights.

The forthcoming Camp David meeting is only another link in the capitulatory conspiracy that will be crowned by the conclusion of the U.S.-Zionist-Egyptian treaty. Thus the Egyptian regime is still determined to become a tool in the enemy's hands, and will attempt to break the Arab cohesion and to implement Washington and Tel Aviv's policies in the Arab area and in Africa as well. Egypt's ruler, who is ignoring all the facts, should realize that his new allies will abandon him once he completes his role, and that this is imminent.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID CABLES SUPPORT TO PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN221357 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1204 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Algiers, 22 February--Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid has asserted Algeria's adherence to the effective solidarity established by the pan-Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, considering it a firm basis for joint action against imperialism and Zionism and for achieving the Arab nation's objectives.

In a cable to Yasir 'Arafat, President Bendjedid said: "Algeria will continue to give all types of support to the Palestinian Arab people's struggle. Algeria also affirms its rejection of any solution to which the PLO is not a party. Thus it rejects all the capitulatory solutions that imperialism is trying to force on the area through certain weaklings." The cable also stressed Algeria's determination to pursue domestic and foreign policies chosen by the Algerian people.

LIBYA

SRI LANKAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FEB 18

ID191200 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 19, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Sri Lankan foreign minister, Mr. Abdul Kadir Shahour Hameed, arrived in Tripoli yesterday afternoon on a several-day visit to the Jamahiriyah. Present at his reception and the accompanying delegation in Tripoli International Airport was the Foreign Secretariat's undersecretary, the director of the Asian Department in the Foreign Secretariat and a representative from the protocol department. In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY's correspondent, Mr. Shahour expressed gladness for being able to visit the Jamahiriyah. He also expressed the Sri Lankan Government and people's deep regard for the great 1st of September Revolution's stand towards all just causes and its active role in supporting the non-aligned movement.

He lauded the important role undertaken by the Jamahiriyah for the establishment of a new world economic order. He said the Third World's peoples are united by one hope and ambition which is freedom from foreign exploitation and domination. In this aspect, he said that he lauded the Jamahiriyah's brilliant successes. Mr. Shahour praised the relations which linked his country to the Jamahiriyah. He called for bolstering these relations and widening their scope in the interest of the two friendly peoples. At the end of his statement, the Sri Lankan foreign minister said he carried the Sri Lankan people's best wishes to Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Libyan people who have achieved gigantic successes in various fields.

Issues Statement, Departs

LD210407 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] Tripoli--Sri Lanka's foreign minister, Abdul Kadir Shahour Hameed ad-Din, who is the current chairman of the nonalined movement, left Tripoli this evening at the end of his 2-day official visit to the Jamahiriyah.

A press statement was issued at the end of the visit in which the two sides emphasized the need for the Palestinian people to retrieve their national rights and their right to self-determination in accordance with the resolutions underlined by the nonalined movement.

The two sides condemned the attempts of colonialism, imperialism and other forces to liquidate the Palestinian question.

When reviewing the situation in southern Africa, the two sides emphasized that the continuation of the racist regime, represented by the white minority, continues to constitute a direct threat to international security and peace. The two sides called for the urgent need to find a solution that would guarantee the freedom of the 27.5 million people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and enable them to rule themselves.

The two sides affirmed their conviction that the results achieved by the meetings of the Coordination Bureau in Maputo will make a positive contribution to the realization of this goal.

The two sides stressed the importance of supporting the nonalined movement so that it can perform its positive and effective role in the international issues. They agreed to continue consultations and coordination between the two countries in preparation for the forthcoming nonalined conference in Sri Lanka and the sixth summit conference in Havana.

The two sides reviewed with great concern the differences that have emerged within the movement and agreed on the need to overcome them for the sake of the unity and cohesion of the nonalined movement.

The two sides welcomed the convening of the UN special session connected with disarmament. Their views were in agreement on the need for the nonalined states to continue their efforts aimed at achieving this goal. The two sides agreed that the political freedom of the countries of the Third World will never be complete without the achievement of economic freedom. They agreed to support efforts aimed at finding a new economic order.

In connection with the Jamahiriyah's efforts to reach a peaceful solution to the bloody dispute between brothers in Uganda and Tanzania, the Sri Lankan foreign minister expressed his thanks and profound appreciation for the sincere efforts. The two sides agreed to continue efforts within the nonalined bloc to find a peaceful solution to the problem.

MAURITIAN PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES 19 FEB

LD192335 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1715 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Mauritian Prime Minister Seewoosagur Ramgoolam arrived in Tripoli this evening for a 4-day official visit. The chairman of the General People's Committee, 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, as well as secretaries, undersecretaries, the chief of protocol and the Jamahiriyah's charge d'affaires to Mauritius were at the airport to welcome the guest. He told JANA that he was happy to visit the Jamahiriyah, pointing out that the visit would contribute to the further consolidation of friendship and solidarity between the two countries, and added: I bring greetings from the people of Mauritius to the people and historic leadership of the Jamahiriyah. Concluding, he said he was deeply moved by the warm welcome accorded to him and the accompanying delegation.

The guest is accompanied by a delegation comprising the minister of housing, the minister of education, the minister of labor and the secretary of the prime minister's office.

Meets With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD212244 Tripoli JANA in English 1802 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, February 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the great 1st of September Revolution and secretary-general of the General People's Congress, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, received the prime minister of Mauritius, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam.

The head of the General People's Committee, Mr. 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi attended the meeting with the industry secretary, Engineer Jadallah 'Azzuz at-Talhi, and the charge d'affaires of the Jamahiriyah's Embassy in Mauritius.

FRENCH ENVOY CONVEYS GISCARD MESSAGE 21 FEB

LD211956 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Foreign Secretary Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki received at his office today the head of the African department at the French Foreign Ministry, who handed him a message to the leader of the revolution from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The French ambassador to the Jamahiriyah and the head of the European department at the Foreign Secretariat attended the meeting.

MOROCCO

SHAH REPORTEDLY 'HAS NO INTENTION OF ABDICATING'

NC171313 Paris AFP in English 1305 GMT 17 Feb 79 NC

[Text] Rabat, Feb 17 (AFP)--The shah of Iran has no intention of abdicating, a source close to the shah said here today.

Rumors that the Iranian sovereign would abdicate were "totally unfounded," the source in the shah's entourage said.

The shah, who arrived here yesterday from Marrakech where he spent the past three weeks, continued to follow the "tragic turn" of events in Iran very closely, the source said.

HASSAN: REQUEST FOR SHAH'S EXTRADITION 'UNACCEPTABLE'

LD191428 Rabat MAP in English 1217 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Paris, Feb 19 (MAP)--King Hassan of Morocco offered here Saturday a dinner for fifty persons at his Parisian residence. A number of politicians, diplomats, doctors and journalists participated at the dinner. King Hassan exchanged impressions on diverse questions with his guests. The sovereign, commenting on the eventual request for the extradition of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shah of Iran, by Ayatollah Khomeyni, the Shi'ite leader, said "this request, if sent to me, would be unacceptable."

HASSAN RETURNS FROM PARIS VISIT 21 FEB

LD211436 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Summary] King Hassan returned a few moments ago from Paris at the end of his private visit. His aircraft landed at Sale Airport where he was welcomed by Crown Prince Sidi Muhammad, Princes Rashid and Abdullah, Prime Minister Ahmad Osman and members of the Cabinet, the doyen of the diplomatic corps, the French ambassador and senior officers of the armed forces.

SUDAN

ENVOY TO CHAD RETURNS HOME, MAKES STATEMENT

JN201512 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 20 February--'Izz ad-Din Hamid, minister of state at the prime minister's office and envoy of President Numayri, returned to Khartoum yesterday evening from N'djamena following a 4-day visit during which he delivered two messages from President Numayri to President Felix Malloum and Prime Minister Hissene Habre. He also held intensive talks with the parties to the Chadian crisis, which were crowned with the signing of a cease-fire agreement.

'Izz ad-Din Hamid stated that the Sudanese delegation's mission was successful in drawing up appropriate solutions for the current Chadian crisis. He added that abiding by the cease-fire will provide a suitable atmosphere for a comprehensive solution to the national reconciliation issue in Chad through a conference comprising all concerned opposition factions, neighboring countries and the Organization of African Unity. Hamid further said that within the framework of its efforts to achieve national unity in Chad, Sudan will call all parties to the Chadian issue to this conference or any other form of meeting, including the Chad National Liberation Front--FROLINAT.

Submits Report

JN201513 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 20 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 20 February--'Izz ad-Din Hamid, minister of state at the prime minister's office and President Numayri's envoy to contain the Chadian conflict, today submitted a report to President Numayri explaining all details pertaining to Sudan's efforts to contain the Chadian dispute and its outcome and assessing it from all angles. In statements he made, the Sudanese minister affirmed that President Numayri approved of the idea of holding a comprehensive conference to achieve national reconciliation in Chad. He added that the president has issued directives to study the idea and submit a complete report and specific proposals within the next few days. These statements were made during President Numayri's meeting with the minister. The meeting was also attended by Yusuf 'Adlan, member of the Sudanese delegation to the Chadian conflict.

MINISTER DENG RECEIVES USSR, TANZANIAN ENVOYS

LD212200 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD/EA

[Text] Dr Francis Deng, minister of state at the Foreign Ministry, received separately today the ambassadors of Tanzania and the Soviet Union, and the Nigerian charge d'affaires. Bilateral relations, Sudan's relations with these countries and African issues of common interest were discussed.

TUNISIA

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH YUGOSLAVIA SIGNED

LD222026 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, Feb 22 (TAP)--Information Minister Chedli Klibi received Wednesday morning Stanic Alexander, Yugoslav deputy-minister of information, for talks on bilateral and multilateral cooperation. Both sides agreed to strengthen more the exemplary cooperation between the 2 countries in the field of information and exchanged views on the next 2 meetings of the intergovernmental Council of Information Coordination between non-aligned countries.

On the other hand Abdelwahab Abdallah, the information minister's principal private secretary, and Alexander Stanic signed Wednesday afternoon at the Information Ministry a program of cooperation in the field of information between the Tunisian Information Ministry and the Yugoslav Federal Information Secretariat for 1979-1980. On that occasion Stanic Alexander said "this agreement is a new stage in our cooperation and opens new prospects for its reinforcing".

WESTERN SAHARA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON OPERATIONS FROM 12 TO 16 FEB

LD212328 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] A communique issued by the Saharan Defense Ministry confirms that from 12 to 16 February Saharan strugglers conducted six operations against positions of the Moroccan invaders at Tifariti, Bu Craa and Semara. The Tifariti garrison lost more than 30 invaders; 15 died and 20 were wounded. During these attacks several Moroccan defense positions and five military vehicles were destroyed. On 13 February, Saharan strugglers hit a petrol depot and munitions depot at Bu Craa killing 10 Moroccan soldiers.

The Saharan Popular Liberation Army attacked Semara on 13 and 14 February, killing 10 Moroccan soldiers and wounding 10 others. Semara's installations were severely damaged and two mortars were destroyed.

SHARON INTERVIEWED ON SETTLEMENTS, PLO, PEACE TALKS

TA161727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1505 GMT 16 Feb 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel; interview with Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon by political correspondent Salom Qital--time and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Minister Ari'el Sharon, you have always been ardently in favor of an early as possible discussion of the subject of autonomy. Why do you want such a discussion so much?

[Answer] In my view, Israel must adopt a number of resolutions on issues that are essential to its security and to the continuity of its existence. The main points of these issues pertain at present to autonomy. I refer to the adoption of resolutions and to the execution of a number of steps. I am not referring to the fact that before the signing of an agreement these issues have to be discussed with the Americans or with the Egyptians. This is a discussion among ourselves and an adoption of our own resolutions. Israel has shouldered very great risks and made far-reaching concessions in the Sinai. We have, in fact, conceded everything we had, maybe even beyond that. We can see that during the last year far-reaching developments took place that no one had envisaged a year ago. Since the negotiations began the following events could be cited: Taiwan has been abandoned; Cambodia has been conquered; Iran is burning; Saudi Arabia is afraid or jittery; there are grave apprehensions in Sudan; Ethiopia and Afghanistan have completely gone over to Soviet influence. In other words, when we are about to sign peace agreements, we must adopt a number of steps that will insure our existence. These steps belong to the sphere of autonomy.

[Question] And you fear that if such an early discussion does not take place, we won't take sufficient steps to insure our existence after the signing of an agreement with Egypt?

[Answer] What is at issue is not merely the holding of a discussion. At issue is the adoption of resolutions and the execution of a number of steps.

[Question] Settlements?

[Answer] Definitely including settlements, in places that the government deems essential to its security, and I am referring here to settlements whose crucial characteristic is their security aspect.

[Question] This week the prime minister pointed out in internal discussions taking place in the Likud Knesset faction that deeds were carried out on which he couldn't elaborate, but that deeds are being carried out. Are you satisfied with the tempo of the execution?

[Answer] Look, there is no doubt that many things are being done. We are now in a period in which settlements are being fostered in numbers we haven't, I think, witnessed since the 50's and the 30's. I am, however, definitely not saying that I am satisfied, because more can be done. I think there are fields today that demand action, fields that have become a central national objective. And every resource must be directed toward them. In that sphere I am definitely not satisfied. At the same time, however, to claim that no steps are being taken--I think this would be an error and also an untruth.

[Question] You know, Mr Minister, that there are people who dispute this position of yours. One who gave expression to that controversy that exists with you and the camp you belong to was MK Shim'on Peres who, according to what is being quoted, voiced doubts to U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown about settlements set up according to considerations of the present Cabinet. That is, he maintains that an Alinement cabinet would promote settlements of a different kind and with different goals. What do you think?

[Answer] I was present at the conversation in question, with other Cabinet members--six ministers were present--and I was amazed by what was said. That was not said, however. What was said was that if the Alinement were in power today, it would have been ready, under certain conditions, to place the settlements in the Jordan Valley under Jordanian administration. And as for settlements in other parts of Samaria, they would even have been ready to evacuate them. I think, therefore, that the position taken by MK Korbo [presumably Corfu] basing himself on the statement of the deputy prime minister, who was present there and who was sitting between Peres and Mr Brown, I think that reaction was timely. What is grave in my eyes is the fact that this statement was made in the presence of six Cabinet members. And imagine what has been said when there were no Cabinet members present! What is grave, of course, is the transparent desire to return to power at any price. This is certainly something very grave.

I would describe my impression of the statement by saying that it was a kind of a signal to the Americans and actually something implying: Help us return to power and we will do what you desire. This is what I viewed with concern; not the differences of opinion regarding settlements in one place or another. I viewed with grave concern the fact that something over which there was a complete consensus--the Allon plan, not everybody was content with that plan; I was not content with that plan; the Cabinet is not content with that plan because it does not see in it a full answer to our security problems, not even a minimum answer--but to come and renege on something on which there is a national consensus and which was the cornerstone of all Cabinet statements up to now, this is something that appeared to be grave to me--when this was actually accompanied by a hint to the Americans: Help us to return to power.

[Question] There is another subject, Ari'el Sharon, on which there is, I assume, a national consensus--the Palestinian issue. And I remember something you said several years ago--and please correct me if you have changed your opinion since then--namely, that you wouldn't be opposed to the idea that in Jordan, bordering with Israel, there would be, instead of the Hashemite Kingdom, actually a Palestinian state, ruled by a Palestinian regime.

[Answer] Jordan is to all intents and purposes a Palestinian state--of the 1.5 million inhabitants in Jordan, 1.25 million are Palestinian Arabs. They are the same as the Arabs who live in Janin, in Nabulus, in Ramallah, in East Jerusalem and even in Nazareth. What they--the Americans--are trying to do to us today is to dictate to us the establishment of a second Palestinian state. A Palestinian state exists that today happens to have a king who is not a Palestinian Arab. But the state is definitely a Palestinian state.

[Question] And if Yasir 'Arafat were sitting in Amman, alongside Israel, not west of the Jordan River, would you favor our maintaining contacts with him?

[Answer] This is a hypothetical question; that is not the situation today. I have always distinguished between two things: I have always maintained that a war of annihilation should be waged against Yasir 'Arafat and the PLO; at the same time, while I was a private person and not a Cabinet member, I said at the time that it is possible to talk with everybody. But I am not a private person today, I am a Cabinet member, and this position is not acceptable to the Cabinet, and therefore I am not taking up that position of mine at the moment.

[Question] Mr Sharon, in 5 days discussions will start at Camp David. The only Cabinet member representing the Cabinet there is Moshe Dayan. Will he, in your view, be representing you properly there?

[Answer] The foreign minister is representing the Cabinet. The Cabinet conducted a number of discussions, it adopted resolutions, and therefore this is not a personal issue; at issue here is the representation of the Cabinet's position.

[Question] There are members in the Likud and in the Cabinet who doubt whether Dayan can represent the Cabinet. Are you among them?

[Answer] I do not see in this a personal matter at all. The foreign minister is departing to represent the position of the Cabinet, to express its position during the negotiations, to bring back the answers that will be stated there. This is the decision of the Cabinet that was adopted by a decisive majority and it is definitely acceptable to me.

[Question] What do you expect of the second Camp David talks?

[Answer] I believe a peace settlement should be reached, and I believe Israel will reach a peace settlement. But it must be understood that in view of all that has happened in the Middle East recently, the Cabinet must be extremely cautious in all its steps and moves.

And with the hope and conviction that we shall reach peace, I know today that a number of steps should be taken even before the agreement is signed. Today we have the energy problem. There is an energy shortage in the whole world and there is an energy shortage here. Energy shortage--this is not something merely pertaining to excursions to the sea by car on Saturdays; this means employment, water supply, exports; energy also means the taking off of planes when needed. There is the problem of aid. We must insure that this aid be given to Israel. There is the problem of maintaining or safeguarding certain areas that are vital to Israel's security, and this has to do--as I said before--with my demand to discuss the subject of autonomy as early as is humanly possible. And the Cabinet has indeed adopted a decision to hold such a discussion.

[Question] As regards the autonomy issue, many fear that the autonomy will ultimately turn into a Palestinian state, and not a Palestinian state in Jordan, but west of the Jordan.

[Answer] The autonomy plan can be a very good plan but it can also be a deadly trap for Israel. Autonomy first and foremost depends on the steps taken by Israel. I am not speaking at the moment about steps that constitute wishful thinking or even things desirable for Israel, I am speaking only of the most inevitable--in other words, holding onto those territories, even if they are limited, necessary for Israel's security and having that military deployment Israel must have for the autonomy needs, in those places that should be open for Jewish settlement called for by Israel's security needs. If Israel takes these steps, autonomy can surely be a good solution that one can live with.

However, I would also like to add something regarding what I expect of the [Camp David] discussions. I would like to refer to Secretary of Defense Brown's visit to our area.

[Qital] Please.

[Sharon] I think the Americans are mistaken in all their assessments. It seems it is possible to have a powerful country in the armaments, military and economic spheres that is erroneous in its political assessments. We have seen what has happened in the world in the last 1 or 2 years. I think they also have made grave errors with everything pertaining to the events in the Middle East. For example, their assessment that the Arabs can stand up to the Soviets and that it is possible to build a second defense line based on Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are mistaken, in my opinion.

[Question] Iran was added to this defense line once.

[Answer] Yes, but Iran, as we have seen, does not exist. [as heard] We have seen that a state considered strong and solid, one of the pillars of the defense program and a member of all the defense pacts, has collapsed within days and its army collapsed within hours. Another mistake of the Americans, in my opinion, is their not attaching importance to Israel as a central cornerstone in the Western strategy in the Middle East. I do not mean that Israel has to be the Western world's policeman in this region, surely not the U.S. policeman. However, we, as the single stable democrary in the Middle East, have interests in common with the United States. To my regret, the Americans do not recognize Israel's importance.

I also think the Americans are mistaken in the distinction they draw between extreme and moderate Arabs, and in their view that Israel, as it were, must give in to the moderates in order to be able to face the extremists. We see that this is an artificial distinction and those appearing to be moderates turn, within weeks, days or even hours, into extremists. There is no guarantee in these matters.

Therefore, I think we must--and I hope that this subject will also be raised in the talks, although it is a subject that should be raised in the talks with the Egyptians, but in the talks with the Americans, really--that we are in fact a partner that should not be weakened. [sentence as heard] We are not a protege but a partner, a partner that should be strong and must not be weakened. Israel should be kept as a strong country.

In general, one should bear in mind that the solution in the Middle East cannot be determined by what is convenient for the United States in the coming 10 years. It must be determined by our ability to exist here for dozens and hundreds of years to come. I view this, too, as part of the tasks, or matters, that should be explained. This is as far as foreign affairs go. There are, of course, things that should be done internally.

[Question] Like what?

[Answer] In my opinion, the most important thing that should be done is to strengthen the spirit of the people and their self-confidence. This can be done by uniting the people around clear and definite objectives. In recent years we have seen cases where large, well-equipped armies such as those of Vietnam and Iran collapsed within days. It transpires, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that enormous and gigantic arms systems lose their value if they do not have behind them a healthy society believing in the justness of its way. This is, in fact, our real security. Therefore, I call upon all of us to stop the self-erosion and concentrate on our major national objectives, which are the ones to guarantee our lasting existence here.

[Qital] Minister Ari'el Sharon, thank you very much.

MINISTER TAMIR COMMENTS ON PEACE TALKS

TA211525 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1930 GMT 21 Feb 79 TA

[Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir interviewed on Moqed program by Tuvya Sa'ar, Dan Semama and Elimelekh Ram, voices of interviewers cannot be identified--live]

[Excerpt] [Question] Good evening, ladies and gentlemen. Moqed's guest this evening is Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir. We'll ask him about his ministry and we will, of course, also ask him about political matters and his party and, depending on how much we manage to cover, about himself. With me in the team of interviewers are our correspondent Elimelekh Ram and our correspondent on matters of law and justice, Dan Semama. Mr Tamir, today the Camp David II conference began and on the eve of its opening, President Carter called on the sides to show more flexibility. Do you think that Israel can be more flexible than it has been up to now?

[Answer] Israel has been flexible, as you pointed out, and this has been its guideline; accordingly Camp David I was crowned with success and since Camp David, in all talks, Israel has shown flexibility with the great aim of arriving at the signing of an agreement. Flexibility does not mean just giving up, nor does it mean surrender. To that Israel will not agree; Israel, with all its shades of opinion, and the price for coming to agreement should not apply to one side alone.

[Question] Perhaps we will rephrase that question: Has the Cabinet equipped the foreign minister with the authority which will permit him to break the freeze?

[Answer] The need to break the freeze applies, first and foremost, to that which caused the freeze, and that is the Egyptian position, which put forward new demands beyond the agreement to which the sides arrived in the middle of December and the onus rests, first and foremost, on President as-Sadat. The cabinet has equipped the foreign minister with great ability to check, to clarify, to examine and, finally, to report to it, to the whole Cabinet, which will be the final arbiter on the positions when possibilities are created.

[Question] Mr Tamir, do you think that there will be a breakthrough toward signing a peace treaty at this conference?

[Answer] I think that there is a real chance, since the three sides want peace, are interested in peace and have worked toward peace.

[Question] And from the aspect of the sides' positions?

[Answer] From the aspect of the sides' positions, there is a very difficult obstacle because of a position which has hardened on the part of Egypt and I want to hope that a change will take place on this issue. The Egyptians have opened issues which were, in fact, agreed upon and thus made more difficult, and prevented the signing when we were very close to it. I hope that the Americans, who after Iran know the importance of Israel to the Western establishment in the region, will know how to put pressure on the Egyptians and will direct their efforts not only toward Israel but, first and foremost, at Egypt.

[Question] Mr Minister, in this context, on the matter of Iran, can Israel rely on or believe in the United States, taking into consideration what has happened in Iran and in Taiwan before that?

[Answer] A distinction must be made between the U.S. ability to evaluate situations and its actual ability to defend its allies. The United States failed, failed bitterly, in evaluating the situation in Iran. It also failed in dealing with the situation; we have just now seen how one man succeeded when he pursued a certain objective in doing something far-reaching in Iran--the great United States, with all its security arms, did not succeed in doing this. The fact that the United States failed when assessing the situation and Israel saw it very well, better than the United States, does not change one decisive fact: The United States stands as an ally of Israel in difficult situations and there is no other element of importance and so even if we have doubts, from time to time, on the wisdom of this or that decision, this does not change the fact that we must face the same direction as the United States.

[Question] Mr Tamir, with your permission, I would like to go back again to the negotiations between us and Egypt. From what you said earlier it emerges that you, in fact, are throwing the ball into Egypt's hands. You say that it is Egypt which should show flexibility. What must Israel, nevertheless, do in those negotiations which have opened today, in order to get the negotiations moving forward?

[Answer] The negotiations must be moved forward by the three sides. Do not forget--the Israeli public must not forget even for a moment--in these negotiations Egypt is due to receive extraordinary concessions: the whole of Sinai--every inch of it--the oil, the airfields, and to our regret, also what are today Israeli settlements. This is an enormous achievement for As-Sadat and he will not give it up easily and so we do not have to lose patience. As for us, the Cabinet has made decisions which bind it, bind the nation, on very substantive issues, very substantive, not legal ones nor secondary ones. It is faithful to those decisions. If the Egyptians come along now and open issues which were closed, in my view and I am expressing my personal view, Israel is entitled to bring up several issues which, on the surface, were closed, on which it made concessions, and to say to the other side that since certain points are important to us, it is possible to examine the whole issue from a new angle....

[Question] What, for example? The Rafah approaches?

[Answer] There are military issues which I will not touch on here, very substantive ones, on which we made concessions. There are also certain political issues for example--I will recall one of them--we agreed to a preamble, very much not to our liking, sections of it were very much not to our liking, but we said, for the sake of the signing, we will also swallow that. Now, they want certain changes. Certain articles in the operative treaty were dictated as a result of the fact that there was a certain preamble and the inclusive result was a sort of balance. If they are prepared to make changes in the preamble, on points which have disturbed us very much, there is room to see whether the balance cannot come in another way. I am trying to say: Anyone who asks for unilateral concessions there and demands it from Israel, in my view, is leading the negotiations into a dead end. Anyone who is prepared to maintain an agreement on the basis of give and take, as Israel was and is still prepared, that in my view, gives a chance for an attentive ear since we very much want to arrive at an agreement, but not to surrender.

[Question] Mr Tamir, do you also think that it is impossible to go on ignoring the existence of the PLO?

[Answer] Does anyone ignore the existence of the PLO? We know that there is an organization which engraved the destruction of Israel on its flag and which wants to build a Palestinian state on its ruins; Israel fights that organization inside the country and abroad. Who ignores its existence?

[Question] The foreign minister makes a distinction between the murderers' organization and what he calls, it seems to me, the civilian wing of the PLO. The question is, how do you interpret Dayan's remarks? Is this a sort of half-hinted recognition of the PLO?

[Answer] I do not think that was a recognition of the PLO and I am not the foreign minister's interpreter. I heard his explanation to you, Elimelekh Ram, and he explained in what context he made his statements and I think that is the end of it. I think that the entire Government of Israel has an unambiguous position, that the PLO is an organization of murderers with only one intention: a Palestinian state, not at the side of Israel but instead of Israel and because of this it has declared war. Facts should be seen as they are and we should not live under illusions.

[Question] Mr Justice Minister, why don't you issue legal orders against Israeli personalities who meet, and those who have met in the past, with PLO members?

[Answer] I think that a legal order has to be issued, and the legal adviser issues them, whenever there is a crime.

[Question] That is not a crime?

[Answer] The law determines that a meeting with a foreign agent, for which there is no reasonable explanation or justification is a crime unless it is proven otherwise during the trial. I have no doubt that steps would have been taken. If court orders were not issued, apparently matters were different in those meetings which were known.

[Question] Let us return to the problem of the negotiations. When we used the words "autonomy" and "relations" did we know exactly what we intended and what we wanted?

[Answer] I think that the autonomy plan was very detailed and contained many clauses and when the prime minister went to President Carter and brought him the program, the basic lines were drawn up in it. It is clear that this is autonomy in very special circumstances, unprecedented ones and within the general program there is room to add details and many details, with different variations. After that came Camp David. There is no doubt and the truth must be revealed that at Camp David Israel went a step further toward demands from the other side and made certain concessions and the Cabinet decided, therefore, that before the treaty with the Egyptians is signed, there will be a detailed debate in the Cabinet on the nature of the autonomy. In the end, the autonomy which will be established, if it is established, will be the result of negotiations between two sides, perhaps between three or more, and that is what will have to be tested by the test of reality. There is our will, there is the Egyptian interpretation, there is the U.S. interpretation; the reality will be dictated as a result of negotiations.

[Question] Do you think that from the beginning we went to the negotiations very well prepared, prepared from the aspect of general staff work, of forecasts, of alternatives?

[Answer] I think that we worked, in the circumstances existing, with great speed. As-Sadat arrived in Israel. There were the dynamics of developments. Everyone said--both in the nation and abroad--Israel must cope with his visit and come out with a countergesture. We did not do that out of desire to appear pleasant. We wanted to advance the process. We proposed what we proposed on the Egyptian issue. In parallel, we proposed what we proposed on the issue of Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip and, in the nature of things, years of work were not invested in this, but the foundations were in existence and are still in existence.

[Question] If you permit me, the Ben-El'azar Committee for recommendations on the nature of the autonomy was established about 7 months after the Ismailia conference. So, first of all, does this mean preparation as preparations should have been made? A second question: Do you accept the recommendations of the Ben-El'azar Committee?

[Answer] The Ben-El'azar Committee was one form of meeting between various elements in the government for mutual coordination. That does not mean that there were no debates before the Ben-El'azar Committee in the government ministries, in each ministry itself, on various details of the autonomy issue which, as for the recommendations of the Ben-El'azar Committee, are not known to the public. The version which was published was one shade of one opinion, the most partial one, and the committee's recommendations are much richer and more variegated. Every minister has certain opinions on well-known sections and the matter will be discussed in the Cabinet. I am not swallowing the recommendations as they are, as they are written, all the more so as they themselves speak about various alternatives. It is clear to me that Israel must first come to an agreement with the Egyptians and only after that to cope with the complicated and difficult issue of the autonomy.

[Question] Mr Tamir, if we return to the Camp David conference for a minute, are you disappointed at your exclusion from Camp David II?

[Answer] I wanted to participate in that conference. I believed that I had something to contribute to it. President Carter's invitation was to the foreign minister, the prime minister of Egypt and Vance. It is a conference attended by three people on the ministerial level. This dictated everything else. There was the Cabinet decision and at the Cabinet session, or before it, nobody put forward any other proposal and I accept this.

YADIN ON IMPORTANCE OF GALILEE AFTER PEACE AGREEMENT

TA221627 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 22 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin fears that the government's ability to deal with the problems of Galilee will be restricted because of the need to invest a great deal in the Negev as a result of the peace agreement. According to him, it is doubtful that development of the Negev coupled with weakening of the Galilee area will be to the benefit of the peace. The deputy prime minister was speaking at Kibbutz Gesher Haziv during a tour of Upper Galilee.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 22 FEB

Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari Appeal

LD221610 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate, now that after half a century of willful overlordship by despotism, the intrepid struggles of our Muslim people have been crowned with victory. We deem it essential to express sincere appreciation to all classes of Iranian people for their solidarity, self-sacrifice and unflinching crusades, and to express thanks for the good blessings of those people who have, with pride and triumph, inscribed the lessons of justice and freedom in the annals of history.

The Iranian Muslim people's triumphant struggles constitute a turning point in the history of world struggles, and the best model to follow by the oppressed Muslim peoples of the world, who are meticulously studying Iran's great Islamic movement. These peoples should be benefiting from the Iranian struggles' special characteristics for the liberation of Muslims from the yoke of satanical powers, blasphemy and impiety, and should be seeking the exaltation and happiness of the Muslim people in Islam in practice and the life-giving Koran. They should know that when the faith and conviction of the fighters of a movement are linked with the everlasting power of the creator, and when their unity has drawn its strength from the dynamic and genuine Islamic school, they can create a peerless movement which can startle the world. That is why we can clearly see how the support of God has been effective and potent toward the burgeoning of this ardent Islamic movement of our people.

During these sensitive days when it is devastated, Iran needs building and reconstruction. We deem it essential to bring once again to the attention of the public certain necessary points:

It is repeatedly heard that irresponsible persons in Tehran and provincial cities are making armed attacks on the homes of people, are apprehending individuals as criminals of the previous regime, and are causing families anxiety and terror. We hereby inform the people that first, the reckoning with those of the former regime who have perpetrated murder, torture and pillage of the treasury, is separate from that of the majority of the staff and employees of previous governments. Secondly, the prosecution of the malfeasant and criminals comes under the competence, is the responsibility and can take place only with the permission of the religious authorities and the Provisional Islamic Government. Otherwise, breaking into people's homes, fomenting fear, resorting to menace and creating terror and anxiety is totally impermissible and unlawful in the Islamic canon. The perpetrators of such deeds will be deemed criminals in the presence of Almighty God, and among the Muslim nation will be considered rejected and counter-revolutionary agents. Should such willfull acts be repeated, we will be forced to express our views of such individuals.

With the commencement of work and the reopening of the bazaars and shops, certain people have come to see me indicating the emergence of difficulties from a financial standpoint among the people. Now, because of the prolonged strikes, which have taken place to strengthen and continue the struggles, the tradesmen's financial state has become abnormal and they often cannot pay all their debts promptly.

It is thus essential that on the whole a favorable attitude should be adopted in this respect, and on appropriate and necessary period of grace be given to debtors in order to enable the payments of debts in time, and to enable the market to resume its natural course. Of course, those who have the means should pay what they owe various people without any prevarication.

The Muslim and pious merchants, who themselves have played and are playing a big role in establishing the Islamic order, are requested to strongly warn those who, knowingly or otherwise, intend to hoard certain public items and the people's consumer goods, so that shortages may be avoided in the market. On the whole, there should be equity and fairplay in prices when supplying consumer goods to the people.

In order to prevent a possible shortage of consumer goods needed by society, the honorable staff and employees of Iranian customs and harbors are requested to strive with dispatch, sincerity and seriousness toward the unloading and release of goods, particularly goods which have been accumulating in the harbors and customs houses.

Since the foremr satanical regime destroyed the realm's agriculture and stockbreeding, in order to insure self-sufficiency among the people with regard to these two vital issues and in order to prevent necrophagy [meyyeteh-khari] it is extremely necessary that farmers and stockbreeders--now that the nation itself has assumed control of its destiny--strive to quickly revive agriculture and stockbreeding and make the people independent from foreign imports.

We beseech the presence of Almighty God for the perpetuation of the glory and honor of the Muslims, and the destruction of the foes of Islam. 21 February 1979.

[Signed] Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari.

Swiss Deny Shah Seeking Asylum

LD221145 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued by the Swiss Embassy in Tehran today:

Following the publication of erroneous reports in the international and Iranian press, competent Swiss orficials resolutely deny that the shah has requested asylum in Switzerland or that there has been any request regarding the arrival or landing of a plane carrying the shah in Switzerland. Any other report in this respect is also baseless. At the same time, the Swiss Government would like to note that competent Swiss officials have had no contact whatsoever with Ardeshir Zahedi in connection with the prospects for a trip to Switzerland by the shah and his entourage.

Firing in Tabriz

LD221140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] PARS reports from Tabriz that the city had a quiet night compared with previous nights. Except for several occasions when there was firing from a number of houses by counterrevolutionary elements, the rest of the city enjoyed a perfectly peaceful night.

Revolution fighters have been able to arrest a further group of counterrevolutionary elements and hand them over to the central committee of the revolution. According to reports, during the past dew days a group subservient to the previous regime was arrested and a quantity of arms and considerable amounts of money were recovered from these elements and handed over to the central committee.

Shah's Ranch Appropriated

LD221405 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, documents and records of the SAVAK organization in Gorgan have been taken over by the provisional committee of Islamic revolution of Gorgan. Meanwhile, a 36-hectare orchard belonging to Oveysi, the former commander of the ground forces, and its installations and agricultural machinery 30 kms west of Grogan have been taken over by the provisional committee of Islamic revolution of Gorgan. The committee is now running the orchard.

According to a report by the committee, the 6,000-hectare ranch belonging to the former shah 42 kms from Grogan has been taken over by the committee, including installations and equipment. The ranch's installations and equipment are valued at about 8 billion rials. According to the same report, 35 agents of the former regime, including the chief of police and the former commander of the Gorgan gendarmerie battalion, have been arrested by the provisional committee of revolution of Gorgan.

Qarani Order to Troops

LD221835 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following circular was issued by the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army:

At this juncture when the officers, NCOs and people's troops of Iran, with the just demands of the nation and their negative resistance to the orders of the former regime's puppet commanders, have unanimously overthrown the antipopular edifices, the need for the reconstruction of the valuable military force which will be able to guarantee the independence and integrity of the dear country of Iran is more necessary than ever before. Regrettably, as has been reported, a number of uninformed and irresponsible individuals--who were probably motivated by ill intentions--have recently embarked on instigating military personnel to indiscipline and insubordination to their commanders, and have prevented the units from resuming their activities.

In view of the fact that commanders and military leaders have been appointed by the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army, according to the standards and regulations inspired by the genuine revolution of the Iranian nation, and are 100 percent supported by the Imam Khomeyni committee, an order is issued stating that all army personnel, without heeding temptations and plots, should accept and cooperate genuinely with the leaders chosen by the army general staff. They should prepare the barracks for renewed activities as soon as possible and, by carrying out their duties, not allow opposition, corrupt and irresponsible elements the opportunity to infiltrate their ranks.

[Signed] The general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army, Major General Qarani.

Special Airborne Forces

LD221854 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the 23d Brigade of the special airborne forces: All the brave personnel of the 23d Brigade of the special airborne forces, as well as the soldiers stationed there, must report to their respective units by 0800 on 6 March, in accordance with their religious and national duty.

[Signed] The chief of the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army.

Army Cars To Be Returned

LD221819 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the chief of the general staff of the Islamic Iranian Government:

According to instructions issued by the chief of the general staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army, all automobiles used by army officers, whether on active duty or retired, must be returned by the chauffeurs of these automobiles to army stations.

[Signed] The chief of staff of the Islamic National Iranian Army.

New Head of Iran Air

LD221840 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpt] Hushang Tajaddod has been appointed the temporary head of Iran Air by Engineer Bazargan, the provisional prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. He began his duty as of today. The coordinating council of Iran Air employees has approved his appointment.

Iran Air To Resume Flights

LD221846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Excerpts] A spokesman for Iran Air announced that as requested by the people and ordered by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Iran, Iran Air Flights will be resumed on Saturday, 24 February, on a limited basis, and then will gradually increase.

An Iran Air spokesman said that since the government issued instructions recently that only women, persons under 18 and students whose departure from Iran is necessary for their education will be allowed to leave, only those meeting these requirements may refer to Iran Air offices in Tehran and the provinces.

Entezam Interview

LD222036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Amir Entezam, the deputy prime minister and government spokesman, in a press, radio and television interview today said that all the country's telephone lines with abroad were put into operation this morning and that everybody can establish contacts with places abroad.

Discussing the application of the terms bills and resolution, Entezam said: Sometimes people speak of bills, but, as you may well know, the government does not approve bills. However, as there is no majlis in existence, the council of government has certain sanctioned bills that it will send to the Supreme Revolution Council for ratification, after which it will acquire legal force. Therefore, we could call them lawful bills.

The government spokesman then referred to the article suggested to the government and approved by the Council of Ministers and said: This single article, which is connected with the retrieval of the powers of the judiciary authorities of the Justice Ministry, will be dispatched today to the Supreme Revolution Council for ratification, after which it will obtain legal force.

Amir Entezam expounded a part of this single article as follows:

Effective from the date of ratification, military tribunals will exclusively investigate crimes connected exclusively with military duties; the investigation of other crimes that have come under the competence of military tribunals shall be entrusted to the judicial authorities of the Justice Ministry.

The government spokesman then expressed the hope that he might be able to make available to correspondents by Sunday the provisions constituting the formation of a revolutionary guard.

Commenting on radio and television censorship, he said that we need time to study the existing problems.

Referring to events in Kurdestan, Amir Entezam said: I was in touch with Kurdestan and Reza'ieh several times last night. I must say that despite all the rumors, Colonel Kosari, the commander of Reza'ieh, has vehemently denied reports on the fall of some garrisons. I must add that what I am saying here as the government spokesman is simply a statement of fact; we do not hide anything from the people and public opinion.

He then added: In the western part of the country, the only existing problem is in Mahabad, where the people have occupied the garrison. In this regard, talks must take place to settle this problem, considering the divergence of opinion. He added: It must be noted that there are some rumors about the possibility that certain actions might be taken against the central government in various parts of Kurdestan. However, God forbid, should these acts occur, then the government will put up the strongest resistance and crush the elements resorting to such actions.

He added: We are certain that most of these reports are simply rumors aimed at creating fear in a people who want to stay calm after staging their revolution.

Amir Entezam said: Our Kurdish brothers are our compatriots; we have received numerous telegrams from various parts of Kurdestan all supporting the revolutionary government of Bazargan and declaring their support and confirmation of Imam Khomeyni.

With regard to the dismissal of Colonel Tavvakili and his plot against Iran's revolution, the deputy prime minister said: Since I know Colonel Tavvakili, I can point out that he is a patriot; that over the past few months, he has served the revolution; that he has been of great help to us. There are times when personal problems interfere in social problems, culminating in these rumors. I cannot accept at all that patriotic Colonel Tavvakili, this self-sacrificing man for the cause of the Iranian revolution, could have taken any action against the revolution, or is planning to take any action.

He is not under house arrest; as far as I am concerned, he had certain expectations that have not been fulfilled. This, however, does not mean we are against him or his ideas.

Amir Entezam also commented on a march that was to have been held by the guerrillas. He said: I know nothing about the details or reasons for not holding it. As you know, at a time when our revolution was in progress, there was a need for strikes and marches. They were important weapons in our people's hands. Fortunately, the preliminary stages of the revolution have reached victory; the corrupt former regime left us and was toppled. Now it is time for construction and work; there is no need whatsoever for marches and the like.

Referring to the radio and television, the spokesman said: Please do not refer to the radio and television organization as a state organization; the radio and television belong to the Iranian nation. If we accept that after many years we want to establish democracy then the radio and television must remain in the service of all the people, reflecting their ideas. Do not attribute this to the government.

Commenting on the appointment of Qotbzadeh as the head of the radio and television, Entezam said: If you accept the fact that Imam Khomeyni is the leader of the people, that he is the people's choice, then it follows that he appointed engineer Bazargan as prime minister, who in turn appointed cabinet ministers, who in turn appointed their under secretaries, who in turn will appoint the directors they choose. This is democracy. Mr Bazargan is Imam Khomeyni's choice, and Imam Khomeyni is the Iranian people's chose. Therefore, he has the right to appoint anyone as head or supervisor of any unit.

Obviously, this does not mean that these heads or supervisors must not be criticized. Any criticism in this respect will be studied. God forbid, if we fail to carry out our duties, then we will leave.

In connection with the Revolutionary Council and referendum and the change of regime, the government spokesman said: This council is the highest authority that can now decide the destiny of the Iranian people; this is the same council that brought the triumphant Iranian revolution into fruition. He added: The most important duty of the provisional government is the referendum and the change of regime. In order to make the preliminary arrangements for this referendum, there is need for peace throughout the country; only then can a referendum be held. It is because of this that the government during this short period has done everything it could to restore more and more calm throughout the country.

The government spokesman added: The events which took place a few days ago that led first the air force and then other army units to join our revolution unfortunately caused a breakdown for a while in the order and discipline that have always prevailed in the army. For this reason the army staff or the gendarmerie are issuing statements asking their personnel to return to duty.

Another problem which exists is that a number of these servicemen, whether from the police, the gendarmerie or the army, consider themselves guilty, and because of their deeds are afraid that if they return to barracks they will be punished. It is for this reason that not all the servicemen of the armed forces of the country have returned to their duties so far, and a number of them have expressed their willingness to carry out their duties within the national guard.

In the case of certain irresponsible individuals going to the homes of people, Amir Entezam referred to his remarks yesterday and said: As long as the person is not summoned by a prosecutor and is not convicted by the courts, he should not feel uncomfortable. Of course, there are people who are hiding because of their sins, and they themselves know that they have sinned. But the problem we are facing is that throughout the city of Tehran and on a countrywide level everywhere, a number of people have gathered together, set up a committee and, without heeding the imam's instruction, are making decisions there and then and interfering with people.

The government spokesman added: A bill discussed by the government council which is in effect stipulated that the country's Ministries of Justice, Health, Roads and Transport and the plan organization, within 3 months of the passing of this law, could hand to the Council of Ministers a list of judges, their retired employees or those who have resigned, who are needed, provided they showed interest in returning to service.

The deputy prime minister concluded by emphasizing that there are no divisions among the people that would imply that whereas in the past they carried out the imam's instruction, now they did not. The entire Iranian nation is carrying out the imam's orders. But the problem facing, and which will continue to face, us is that a number of Mujahidin and the sentinels of the revolution who are on the streets because they do not have access to the radio and television, do not receive the information relevant to them in time. Therefore, now and again they do things which are contrary to the instructions of the imam and of the government. Once again he emphasized that there is no division whatosever among the people.

Tehran University Officials

LD221954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The following was issued today by the office of the provisional prime minister of the Islamic revolutionary government:

In accordance with this order, Do Mohammad Maleki is assigned to supervize and manage temporarily--along with Dr Torab 'Ali Baratali, Dr Hoseyn Saddaqian, Dr Kazem Athari and a few others who will be needed and will be named--the affairs of Tehran University, until a minister of science is appointed and a body has formulated the necessary regulations for the independence of universities.

[Signed] Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

Shayegan Returns From Exile

LD222012 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 22 Feb 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, Dr 'Ali Shayegan, the prominent exiled statesman, returned home today after 21 years. Dr Shayegan, an old friend of Dr Mosaddeq's and a founder of the National Front, said as he disembarked from the aircraft with his hands raised in the air: Thank God, I never even dreamed of a day like this.

Dr Shayegan, home from Paris, said in an interview to PARS on the Iranian revolution: This is a revolution in every sense of the word. This colossal act by the Iranian nation has made us proud in the world. This is unprecedented in history. This revolution would not have been possible without the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni and the efforts and self-sacrifice of the Iranian people and the uprising against the shah's satanic regime.

REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, ACTIVITIES OF 23 FEB

Kordestan Military Appeal

LD231100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Communique No 1 of the staff of Kordestan Division]

[Text] The following is for the attention of the esteemed population of the provincial cities of Saqqez, Baneh and Marivan. According to information in hand, throughout yesterday suspect counterrevolutionary elements embarked on making threats within the said cities and border posts and caused anxiety among the inhabitants of these regions. By disseminating harmful statements and exhorting the people to hold marches on 23 February, they harbor the intention of approaching the barracks and violating border posts.

The staff of the 26th division hereby reminds the heroic people of Kordestan, who have played a large part in the great revolution of the Iranian nation under the leadership of the greatest leader [qa'id a'zam], Imam Khomeyni, that they are not to be deceived by counter-revolutionary elements and to refrain from carrying out marches toward the garrisons since, in accordance witnin the order of the General Staff of the National Iranian Army, the units stationed in the garrisons together with the Mujahid fighters who believe in the revolution, are dutybound to stringently safeguard the relevant garrisons.

[Signed] The staff of the Kordestan Division

Staff Command College Personnel

LD230922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0816 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Communique No 34 of the General Staff of the National Iranian Islamic Army]

[Text] In his almighty name. All personnel and cadets of the staff command college are hereby notified to report for duty at 0730 on Saturday, 24 February and on Saturday, 3 March, respectively...

Tehran University Demonstration

TA231010 Paris AFP in English 0955 GMT 23 Feb 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, 23 Feb (AFP)--A huge crowd of leftists massed on the Tehran University campus today and applauded orators urging the formation of a people's army. Speakers also called for dissolution of all "imperialists organizations" including the consortium of Western oil companies tapping most of Iran's petroleum, and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). Iran's partners in CENTO are Turkey, Pakistan, Britain and the United States.

The mass meeting was held in response to leftist and procommunist appeals that failed to mention Islam. From 50,000 to 80,000 people were present at the rally with hundreds more arriving every minute. The demonstration was held to replace a march on Shi'ite Muslim leader Ruhollah Khomeyni's residence that was cancelled yesterday after he condemned the march as an anti-Islamic move. The cancellation was interpreted by Iranian newspapers as a success for the Ayatollah Khomeyni, but the massive turnout today looked like an equivalent success for the left.

The crowd included many students and a great number of women, very few of whom wore veils. Speakers included workers of the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC). They demanded representation on the council of the revolution. Banners and wall slogans proclaimed: "Solidarity Between the Iranian and Palestinian Peoples, Political Freedom Inside a People's Army and the Unity of Workers and Peasants."

Orators demanded dissolution of the "antipeople's" army and participation of the leftist people's Feda'i-ye (fighters) in the people's army that would replace the existing army. Other demands were for confiscation of all property of the Pahlavi dynasty and its entourage, and freedom of opinion and the right to demonstrate for all political groups.

A thousand Khomeyni supporters created a stir as snow began to fall late in the meeting by chanting: "Only one party, Allah's; only one chief, Khomeyni." They forced their way through the throng causing protests until they finally placed themselves close to the speakers's stand.

By mid-day (0830 GMT) the meeting appeared to be ending without incident.

People's Guerrillas Rally

LD231135 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 23 Feb 79 LD

[Text] During a rally held by the people's sacrifice guerrillas [cherikha-ye fadi'i-ye khalq] in Tehran University today, the people's sacrifice guerrillas' spokesman said that their movement has always backed the Ayatollah Khomeyni's struggle at today's rally, the people's sacrifice guerrillas said that their movement is a completely united, nationalist and revolutionary Marxist movement which has no connection whatsoever with Moscow or the Tudeh Party of Iran.

'ARAFAT, DR YAZDI, AHMAD KHOMEYNI ADDRESS AHVAZ RALLY

JN221833 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1645 GMT 22 Feb 79 JN

[Report on speeches by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman: Dr Yazdi, Iranian deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs; and Ahmad Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, at a public rally at Ahvaz Sports Stadium on 22 February]

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and PLO Executive Committee chairman, met with the Iranian people this morning. Some 500,000 Iranians gathered at Ahvaz Sports Stadium to declare their support for the Palestinian people and their revolution. Brother Abu 'Ammar was accompanied by Dr Yazdi, Iranian deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs; and by Ahmad Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son.

Brother Abu 'Ammar delivered a speech in which he said:

Brothers, it is neither a coincidence nor a normal occurrence that we are standing on the shore of this gulf at the same time that the United States is sending Seventh Fleet to stand at the gulf's entrance. [passage indistinct] The Palestinian and Iranian revolutions are one revolution and the Palestinian and Iranian peoples are one people.

Let Carter know that this link between the two revolutions will direct and move the convoys and armies to Palestine to liberate it from the Zionist invaders. [passage indistinct]

Our revolutionary imam and this heroic people have changed the equation in this region and have also restored the region's original image. The Iranian people have triumphed. As a result, Iran is no longer a base for conspiracies, U.S. imperialism and Israeli espionage, but has become the base for revolution and revolutionaires.

When Dr Yazdi, Ahmad Khomeyni and I raised the Palestinian flag over the Israeli commercial center, we found that the center had served as a military espionage cell not only against Iran but against the entire region. It was not a commercial center at all. Thus the Iranian revolution is not only opposed to the United States and Israel but to all those collaborating with them.

I recall that Brzezinski once said goodbye to the PLO. He then moved one-third of the Israeli Army to liquidate the PLO, its leadership and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in southern Lebanon. This was what Brezezinski did.

But as you know, your brothers resisted. The Lebanese fighter and his brother, the Palestinian fighter, fought together. Their fighting was a great epic. And then came the answer to Brzezinski, which changed everything. The answer came from His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, when he led the Iranina revolution. Khomeyni came to strike at imperialism and the United States in its strongest base.

They were preparing Iran as a base for striking at all liberation movements. Then came the answer from His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni and the Iranian people. They struck at this base, and in doing so, told Brzezinski and Carter: You cannot say goodbye to the PLO without saying goodbye to your interests here. The balance has changed. The shah is no longer able to conspire against anyone. The Americans and the Zionists can no longer turn this country into a base of springboard. This country has become a revolutionary base, embracing the Palestinian revolution, and can create miracles in this region.

When shaking hands with traitor As-Sadat's prime minister, Moshe Dayan said: The relationship between the Palestinian and Iranian revolutions constitutes a real danger to Israel. I say that it constitutes a permanent danger. It is the power that will humiliate Israel so that the one flag, the Palestinian flag, will fly over Jerusalem.

Brothers, now that the shah, a U.S. agent and Israel's friend, has gone, and now that this armed revolution has come, we must know that there will be many attempts by the United States and Israel to try to reestablish the base they have lost. Therefore, I sincerely appeal to you to unite and to be very careful in protecting the revolution and this victory--the victory of the lesser jihad, prior to the victory of the greater jihad. The greater jihad calls for solidarity and common objectives under one flag, the flag of the revolution, so that we can stand together in one ring around Jerusalem. This is my wish and advice to you. It is the wish and advice of a revolutionary to revolutionaries; it is the wish and advice of a freedom fighter to freedom fighters, until Palestine is returned free and Arab. It is a revolution until victory.

After the speech by brother Abu 'Ammar, Dr Yazdi, Iranian deputy prime minister for revolutionary affairs, made a speech in which he said: Heroic people of Khuzestan, brave workers, toilers and peasants; Arab and Iranian tribes of (Ash-Sharkin) on the border. As you know, Reza Khan came to this country 58 years ago with British imperialist assistance. Today, 58 years later, we celebrate the burial of that dynasty. We have succeeded in dumping the shah and his authority into the dust bin of history. We have succeeded in liberating ourselves after 58 years of despotic authoritarian rule. Our people in both the north and the south suffered from that rule, but you suffered most from the time British imperialism set foot on Khuzestan. You also suffered from the Pahlevi dynasty's crimes. [words indistinct] The shah squandered funds on arms while the workers and peasants live hard lives.

You know that when Reza went he was succeeded by his son, who introduced a new despotic regime. Dr Mossadeq's government to [words indistinct] but the British fleet helped the shah in crushing the popular uprising. The revolutionary movement began after the 1953 coup d'etat and we have now reaped its fruit in this revolution, under the leadership of His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, who said: I will only propose what the people want. Today you are one nation with one leader. You have succeeded in standing against the most powerful imperialist government. With God's help, we will detain the shah and will try him. We have established Islamic revolutionary tribunals to try the traitors and criminals, and no one can escape from this fair trial. In addition to establishing the revolutionary tribunals, we have formed the popular army to protect the revolution and preserve its gains. As Ayatollah Khomeyni said, we have laid the first cornerstone in the structure of our democratic Islamic republic. Our enemies are plotting against us. Therefore we must unite and cooperate to build a monolithic [tawhidi] Islamic society. Our revolution will continue until the liberation of Palestine and of all the colonized territories and until we pray in Jerusalem. Finally, I say to you that today it is Iran, and tomorrow it is Palestine.

Ahmad Khomeyni, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son, then made a speech in which he said: I bless your great victory. With this revolution, you have proven to the world that freedom is won not by words but by deeds. Addressing the women at the stadium, Khomeyni said: You faced the tanks with your bodies. This is a splendid struggle shown by this people. Khomeyni called on the people to confront the imperialist and Zionist plans.

'ARAFAT TO ABU DHABI WITH MESSAGE FROM KHOMEYNI

JN230745 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 23 Feb 79 JN

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, will meet today in Abu Dhabi with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan. Abu 'Ammar arrived at Abu Dhabi airport last night following his historic 6-day visit to Iran. [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0930 GMT on 23 February adds that "Yasir 'Arafat, the head of the PLO Executive Committee, arrived in Abu Dhabi this morning from Tehran with a message from His Great Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni addressed to Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan, the president of the UAE."]

Earlier yesterday, brother Abu 'Ammar met privately for about 30 minutes with Ayatollah Khomeyni at his headquarters. Brother Abu 'Ammar gave His Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni a model of the Jerusalem Dome of the Rock as a gift. Then brother Abu 'Ammar; brother Abu Mazin, Fatah Central Committee member; and brother Hani al-Hasan, chief of the PLO Tehran office, met with members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council. Later Abu 'Ammar spoke to Iranian Radio and said that Iranian-Palestinian relations started 18 years ago. He said: I recall that someone told me then not to attempt to do anything with the Iranians because [words indistinct]. However, we did not follow that advice and several of our Iranian brothers fought among our ranks. The rest of the story about Iranian-Palestinian relations I will leave for history to tell. Brother Abu 'Ammar stressed that these relations are not only political but strategic as well. Addressing the Iranian people, Abu 'Ammar said: While you were struggling against the imperialist regime, you were also fighting with us. Answering a question on the effect of developments in Iran on certain Arab countries and the Camp David talks, Abu 'Ammar stressed that what happened in Iran has completely removed all the past [words indistinct]. Waldheim's envoy asked me about southern Lebanon and Camp David. I told him not to ask me about all that, but to ask me about the Iranian revolution. I said that this revolution, under the leadership of Ayatollah Khomeyni, has changed the circumstances in the area. Kissinger will have to get a new computer because his old one did not predict the eruption of the glorious Iranian revolution.

AFGHANISTAN

TARAKI SPEECH ON PAKISTAN, IRAN, PRC-SRV CONFLICT

BK230247 Kabul in English to South Asia 1400 GMT 22 Feb 79 BK

[Report on "last part" of 20 February speech by Afghan President Nur Mohammad Taraki before the 99th Rocket Forces; first part of speech not monitored]

[Excerpt] Touching on the foreign policy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the great leader of the people of Afghanistan said: We have no special problem with any country. The only political difference that we have with Pakistan is the national rights of Pakhtoons and Baluchis and, of course, this is not a new one. This dispute has a long history and in essence continues since (20 to 30) years ago. As a result of this difference hot and cold wars have taken place on and off. And now we are decisively [word indistinct] and are determined to solve this peacefully and finally with Pakistan. But we say to solve the difference peacefully does not mean that we give any concession to anyone. But it is our peaceful policy which we use everywhere and we (?always) also want to solve all the issues with everyone, especially Pakistan, on the basis of the principles of peace and goodneighborliness. In this regard we would never accept any direct or indirect (?threat).

We say that no one should poke his nose in our affairs. We say this not only to one country but to everyone. We do not export revolution to other countries. Of course, as we said earlier, we want to [words indistinct] (?all problems). It is natural that we should also desire our prosperity. This is our policy to be safe and peaceful people.

With regard to other neighbors I say that we have had, and have of course, sympathy with Iran and we are glad that bloodshed has finally stopped there and now a state has come into power which helps to organize its affairs. We say to our brother Iranians this much should be done so that it has justice. We have not interfered in their internal affairs and we will not do so. In this way, we want everyone neither to interfere in our internal affairs nor to general propaganda against us and carry out any harm against us in fact. This is our policy.

On the attack of the People's Republic of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, our great leader of the people of Afghanistan said: The Chinese aggression against Vietnam really [words indistinct]. You are aware that we issued a statement yesterday in this regard and we say this once again that all foreign forces should be withdrawn from the Vietnamese soil and the Vietnamese should be allowed to build their country. Our policy is based on this principle. We fearlessly declare our opinion in this regard as the [words indistinct]. We condemn aggression everywhere and consider war bad for any reason it may be. In addition to this, in those countries belonging to the [word indistinct] do not only condemn aggression [words indistinct] but also [words indistinct] with regret and we want that this [word indistinct] (?solved) as soon as possible.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON DUBS' ASSASSINATION

BK211522 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 21 Feb 79 BK

[Second part of interview with Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin--date and place not given; first part of interview, carried by Kabul in Urdu to South Asia at 1300 GMT on 20 February, unmonitorable]

[Text] Here is the remaining part of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizollah Amin's press interview with foreign journalists.

(?AFP) correspondent's question: Mr Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: People are saying that your government is not a democratic and national one, is that true?

Answer: If it is meant that in the existing circumstances we are able to meet the objectives of a national democratic revolution, then it is true. Our government is a government of the people and working class.

REUTER correspondent's question: What type of weapons were used by the terrorists [who kidnaped and assassinated U.S. Ambassador to Afganistan Adolph Dubs]?

Answer: They had a pistol, a machinegun of unknown (?origin) and a grenade. They used a pistol and a machinegun.

ASSOCIATED PRESS correspondent's question: Were these weapons made in the country?

Answer: We do not make arms in Afghanistan.

Washington POST correspondent's question: It is established practice that in such circumstances, [negotiations with terrorists], delaying tactics are adopted. This was made clear to you by the American Embassy staff. But despite this (?request), you hinted at [word indistinct]. Why were steps not taken to prolong it?

Answer: I hope that you will listen to me attentively. We did everything we could to buy time. However, we could only prolong the matter for 3 and a half hours, because after the 3 and a half hour deadline, the terrorists gave us only 10 minutes. They were repeatedly threatening. All efforts to gain time proved unsuccessful. I must say here and now that there is not a single American in this world who would tell us to let them kill the ambassador and for us not to take any measures. We tried till the end to save the life of his excellency the ambassador.

AP correspondent's question: In my view if you had told the terrorists that their demand had been accepted and that the concerned person, being in some other part of the country, would be presented, perhaps your act would have delayed events and the death of the ambassador.

Answer: We did not tell the terrorists that the person they demanded was not with us. We repeatedly told them that he was in [place name indistinct] and would soon reach there. Americans were also present and are witness to our statements. But the terrorists did not accept this and did not extend the deadline. In this connection, I would like to say one more thing [words indistinct]. It was unfortunate that Mr Dub's car was stopped at the place where traffic (?usually does not stop). Although the terrorists, who were wearing false traffic policemen's uniforms, told him that they wanted to search the car, they (?fully knew) that the car was that of the ambassador which comes under diplomatic immunity. The ambassador should not have allowed a diplomatic car to be searched. That car was flying a diplomatic flag and the ambassador of the United States of America was in it. There was no question of a search in that case and, according to the driver, he had also told the ambassador that his car was being followed.

Our security authorites had also requested the American Embassy that police should protect him, but unfortunately they did not accept this and [words indistinct].

INDIA

KNOWLEDGE OF U.S. INDIAN OCEAN NAVAL BUILDUP DENIED

BK230928 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee, told the Rajya Sabha today that India is not aware of any recent decision of the United States to increase the number of its warships in the Indian Ocean. Replying to a question, he said we have also not received any information which will indicate an abnormal increase in the military presence of the United States in the Indian Ocean.

Replying to supplementary, Mr Vajpayee said there were some reports that U.S. warships would move to the gulf area, but that did not happen.

The external affairs minister said that the United Nations had convened the meeting in July this year of littoral and those countries who are interested to see the Indian Ocean a zone of peace for this purpose.

Vajpayee on Nuclear Explosions

BK231037 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 79 BK

[Text] India remains committed to the research, development and utilization of nuclear energy for all peaceful purposes. This was stated in the upper house of Parliament today by the external affairs minister, Mr Vajpayee. He said even blasts and explosions can be carried out if the government is convinced that these are necessary for peaceful purposes.

KUNDU SEES DISCRIMINATION IN NUCLEAR SAFEGUARDS POLICY

BK231035 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 23 Feb 79 BK

[Text] India has conveyed to the United States and France its deep concern about the discriminatory nature of safeguards involved in the sale of nuclear power reactors of U.S. design by France to China. This was stated by the minister of state for external affairs, Mr Somarendra Kundu, in a written reply in the upper house of Parliament.

The minister said India has always reiterated that any safeguards in nuclear cooperation between countries should be uniform and nondiscriminatory.

DESAI ON NUCLEAR FUEL, INDIA'S SECOND SATELLITE

BK221032 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 22 Feb 79 BK

[Text] The prime minister told the Rajya Sabha today that the use of mixed oxide fuel consisting of uranium and plutonium can be considered as an alternative fuel to run the Tarapore atomic power station.

In a written answer Mr Desai said that the use of plutoneum, however, presents certain technical and fabrication problems which are being studied. He said that the delay in the receipt of the consignment of 16.8 tons of enriched uranium from the United States has already had an adverse effect on production schedules of the nuclear fuel complex in Hyderabad from 15th December last year.

This has consequently affected the efficient operation of the Tarapore atomic power station. Mr Desai said that the government will take all measures necessary to insure the continued operation of the Tarapore station.

Mr Desai also informed the Rajya Sabha that due to complex technical problems, the second Indian satellite is now planned to be launched during this year. He said that the exact date of the launching will depend on the results of the complex testing of the spacecraft which is under (?progress).

The project has been undertaken in cooperation with the Soviet Academy of Sciences which will provide the rocket carrier and the launch facilities. The satellite is fully designed and fabricated by Indian scientists and engineers.

PAKISTAN

PRESIDENT HAQ ON ISLAM, IRAN, BHUTTO CASE

BK171746 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Feb 79 BK

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has affirmed that Pakistan has accomplished an Islamic revolution and is well on the way to the Islamization of laws. In an interview with the American television network, he recalled that when he assumed power in July 1977 he had promised, apart from holding the elections, the introduction of nizame Islam [Islamic order] in the country. He said it was the love of Islam which had taken the people of Pakistan in March 1977 to the streets to begin a movement the likes of which had never been seen in the South Asian region.

The president said [words indistinct] of the Islamic revolution in Iran and Pakistan could be drawn in the sense that Pakistan started off first. Also they had been able to maintain law and order in this country.

Alluding to the misunderstanding about Islam in the West, President Mohammad Ziaul Haq explained that Islam believed in deterrent action and not so much in punishment. Deterrence was the main object of all four so-called stringent laws, where the punishment was extreme and which were misunderstood in the West.

Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq reiterated that he was not going to stand for the next elections. He would not stay a day longer than was necessary. He will hold elections and hand over power to a political government. He said he hoped that the next political government would be able to establish itself more stably than the previous government.

Referring to the Bhutto trial, the president said Mr Bhutto's family and his friends had given the impression that it was a political trial, while in point of fact it was not so. It was a pure and simple criminal case in which neither the government nor anyone else was involved.

He added that he planned to put up clemency appeals in the Bhutto case as well as mercy petitions, if filed, before the Military Council and the Cabinet and get their verdict on the subject. He said it will not be a unilateral decision by me, because people might think that I am against Mr Bhutto and I have involved him in this case.

LAWYERS ASK REINSTATEMENT OF TWO BHUTTO TRIAL JUDGES

BK211630 Decca Domestic Service in English 0835 GMT 21 Feb 79 BK

[Text] In Pakistan, lawyers of the former prime minister, Mr Bhutto, have called for the reinstatement of two Supreme Court judges who were replaced before the court gave its verdict on its appeal petition. One of the two judges was replaced after he fell ill and the other had earlier retired from the bench.

Mr Bhutto's lawyer said that a petition for the reinstatement of the two has been filed. He expressed the hope that the court would consider the petition before hearing the final appeal on Saturday.

CONTEMPT PETITIONS FILED AGAINST MEDIA REPRESENTATIVES

BK181540 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Six contempt of court petitions were filed in the Supreme Court today against the GUARDIAN, DAILY TELEGRAPH, SPECTATOR, REUTER, BBC and NEWSWEEK representatives and many other foreign journalists, as well as against several of Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's defense attorneys and members of the Pakistan People's Party Central Executive Committee.

The petitions were filed by a Rawalpindi attorney, Mr (Bahanwal Khairi).

Chief Justice Mr Justice S. Anwarul Haq, Mr Justice Mohammad Akram, Mr Justice Aslam Riaz Hussain and Mr Justice Dr Nasim Hassan Shah today heard the petitioner's statement in Lahore. They ruled that it would be more proper for these petitions to be heard by the same bench which ruled on the appeal made by Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto against the sentences passed by the Lahore High Court.

These petitions will now be presented on 24 February to the same bench in Rawalpindi which ruled on the appeal filed by Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto.

COURT ORDERS RELEASE OF TWO PPP LEADERS

BK191719 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 19 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Mr Justice Zakiuddin Paul of the Lahore High Court today accepted the writ petitions challenging the detention of Malik Syed Hassan, secretary general of the Pakistan People's Party, and Sheikh Shaukat Ali, and ordered their release.

SRI LANKA

AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH IRAQ TO OBTAIN CRUDE OIL

BK201549 Colombo International Service in English 1048 GMT 20 Feb 79 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Mr A.C.S. Hameed, who was President Jayewardene's special envoy to Iraq, has succeeded in obtaining for Sri Lanka 300,000 tons of crude oil. Mr Hameed last week concluded an agreement in Baghdad for this quantity. Shipment will begin from March this year.

The quantities contracted for by Mr Hameed represent one-third of the country's oil requirement for this year. A further 60,000 tons are required by the government to avoid a possible energy crisis.